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ABSTRACT

This report describes and analyses state support for higher education in fiscal year 1996. The report provides an analysis of funding trends nationwide; a national map showing percentages of 2-year gains for all states; a table showing appropriations amounts by state for the most recent 3 years as well as percentage changes; a table showing state tax appropriations per capita and per $1,000 of personal income, local tax appropriations, and national rankings; and individual state tables showing total state tax appropriations for higher education. The report finds that growth of the national economy has favored state budgets. For the third year, state funding grew with an increase of $1.4 billion in state support in fiscal year 1996. The total amount of state support for higher education now exceeds $44 billion. Regionally, there was a north-south split, with northern states outpaced by gains made by southern states. Increasing tuition continues to be a concern as institutions use this as a means to moderate the impact of declining state support from earlier in the decade. (Contains 19 references.) (JLS)

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State Higher Education Appropriations 1995-96

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State Higher Education Appropriations 1995-96

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with the
assistance of
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February 1996

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Microcomputer disks of the appropriations date are available from:

Center for Higher Education
5900 EAF
Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61761

The data are in tabular form for each state for each fiscal year since FY1977.
The software program used is LOTUS 1-2-3, Release 2.01
Price: $25.00 (prepayment preferred)

State tax appropriations data, which used to be published in monthly issues of *Grapevine*, are now contained on the *Grapevine* Home Page site on WorldWideWeb. The address for this Home Page is:

http://www.ilstu.edu/depts/coe/grpvine.htm

This Home Page contains state tax appropriations for operating expenses of higher education for each state as well as a 50-state summary table which includes current-year data as well as data and percentages of gain for one, two and 10 years.

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Preface

After the two most negative years on record (FY92 and FY93), state funding grew in FY96 for the third straight year with an increase of $1.4 billion. The amount of support for higher education now exceeds $44 billion. The 8.3% two-year gain was the largest since since the recession began in 1991.

Nonetheless, the fiscal problems of the early part of the decade have left their mark on higher education. During this period, higher education leaders were focusing their efforts on reallocating resources or restructuring. As Ed Hines notes, the concern now is the *effect* of financial cutbacks and recisions. This concern is not likely to dissipate quickly as both state legislatures and Congress address such issues as tax cuts, efficiency in government, downsizing, and accountability.

This report serves as the document of record for state and local support for higher education. While we believe it is the most timely and thorough report currently available, readers should look beyond the data here for other factors affecting the total resources available to a state and its institutions. Enrollment trends and tuition increases continue to be relevant factors in the current environment. States with growing enrollment and stable or declining appropriations are providing less per-student support than institutions with stable or declining enrollment. Increasing tuition continues to be a concern as institutions use this as a means to moderate the impact of declining state support from earlier in the decade.

In short, when drawing conclusions about the overall health of higher education in a given state, both enrollment and tuition trends must be combined with data on state and local appropriations. For the most recent data on tuition, we recommend the annual report by the Washington Higher Education Coordinating Board entitled, *Tuition and Required Fees: A National Comparison*. Readers will find that Kent Halstead provides an analysis of a variety of factors affecting the total per-student support available in his report, *State Profiles: Financing Public Higher Education*, published by Research Associates of Washington. His data also include an 18-year historical base.

We hope that this report on state appropriations, combined with other national sources of data, will provide the latest information available for our readers. We welcome your comments and suggestions for improvement.

James R.Mingle
Executive Director

Acknowledgments

This publication relies upon a nationwide network of higher education and state government officials in the 50 states. These individuals report legislative appropriations for operating expenses of higher education, which are placed on the *Grapevine* Home Page site on WorldWide Web. In summary form, these data are published in an October issue of *The Chronicle of Higher Education*.

State Higher Education Appropriations is the most complete and accurate compilation of the data, reflecting total state tax effort for all of higher education. This report also relies upon material furnished by individuals in the states, and their contributions are acknowledged with appreciation.

Rusty Higham, doctoral candidate in higher education administration at Illinois State University, devoted much of his assistantship to this effort. His careful attention to detail and conscientious effort to check all of the figures "one more time" were invaluable. Special thanks to Rusty for collecting data related to local taxes, a relatively new addition to this report.

Gwen Pruyne, former Managing Editor of *Grapevine*, temporarily returned from retirement to share her wealth of experience by assisting with data tables construction and proofing the completed effort.

The many contributions of the *Grapevine* Advisory Committee, whose names are listed below, are recognized with gratitude. This group meets annually as part of the State Higher Education Finance Officers' annual meeting. In 1995, this meeting was held in Charleston, South Carolina.

Advisory Committee

Melodie E. Christal, SHEEO
Barbara Gittins, Utah Board of Regents
Dan Layzell, University of Wisconsin System
James R. Mingle, SHEEO
J. Michael Mullen, State Council of Higher Education for Virginia
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State Higher Education Appropriations: 1995-96

The 1990s have been tumultuous years for higher education. Two years (FY92 and FY93) were characterized by a national recession and deep reductions for colleges and universities. In FY93, for the first time on record, there was an absolute decline in the amounts provided to higher education nationally. In FY94 and FY95, there was a modest recovery. During this period there was also significant restructuring, reallocation and reengineering of academic programs, administrative services and support services on many campuses, both public and private. Placing the events of the current year, FY96, into context by reviewing the past few years will show their effect on higher education nationally.

A Shift to the Political Right

Major political change at the state level can significantly affect higher education, as evidenced by the Republican landslide in the November 1994 mid-term elections. The *Chronicle of Higher Education* presaged uneasiness in higher education with the 24 Republican governors turning their interest to issues such as tax cuts, efficiency in government, downsizing and return on investment; in higher education this is manifested in concerns about accountability and productivity (Lively & Healy, 1995).

While the concerns of administrative and academic leaders were not directly on political actors and issues, there was a significant shift in campus leaders' attention from 1994 to 1995, as reflected in the annual *Campus Trends* survey of the American Council on Education (*Campus Trends 1993, 1994 and 1995* editions). In the early 1990s, financial issues were predominant. In 1993, the descriptor was "difficult financial conditions persist," but in 1994 the descriptor became "The financial picture: some stabilization." By 1994 "restructuring initiatives" began to occur along with a fundamental concern about finances. Well over half of the college leaders responding to this survey said that restructuring efforts included closer monitoring of expenditures, increased attention to fund raising, review of mission and academic programs, reorganization of administrative offices and reduction of budgets. Indeed, the "three R's" used frequently in this report were "restructuring, reengineering and refocusing."

In 1995, there were still concerns about financial matters, but the emphasis was on the *effects* of financial cutbacks and reductions, not the actions themselves. Furthermore, financial concerns were eclipsed by academic issues such as course redesign, technology, accreditation, assessment and international initiatives. Faculty issues were close to center stage, along with enrollment, changing student characteristics, underrepresentation of students of color, student finances and affordability. Cost and affordability were described as "a looming crisis."

Competition for Scarce Resources

There are five principal areas of state general revenue spending that together comprise approximately two-thirds of state budgets. In descending order of magnitude these five areas are public schools, health care, higher education, corrections and welfare (i.e., Aid to Families with Dependent Children). In 1994, spending on health care surpassed higher education for the first time, Of these five areas, however, only higher education remains one of discretionary spending by state governments. The other four are areas of mandatory spending because of state laws requiring certain levels of expenditure, or because of court rulings mandating changes in the law. Legislators do not have to maintain levels of appropriations to higher education. Instead, higher education may be the means by which state general revenues can be increased to other areas, including the funding of public schools. Steven Gold, formerly of the Nelson A. Rockefeller Institute of Government, described the dilemma for higher education in the following manner:

> Higher education took the worst beating of any major spending category, with spending virtually unchanged over the three-year period. Appropriations in 1992-1993 were less than 1% higher than in 1989-1990 (Gold, 1995, p. 25).

The Fiscal Crisis of the States, a new book by Gold (1995), contains an analysis of the fiscal crisis

experienced by states in the early 1990s. Gold examined in detail six states that had experienced especially stressful fiscal conditions. The states — California, Connecticut, Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan and Minnesota — were chosen both because of the severity of their fiscal problems and because of "high-profile governors who were prominent on the national stage" (Ibid., p. 4). Gold's book has 13 major findings, including (1) the economy is the most important influence on state fiscal conditions; (2) various programs (including higher education) vary in strength as they compete for scarce budget resources; (3) states have discretion in how they respond to fiscal crises with governors and legislators serving key roles; and (4) reforms are occurring in many states. Reforms might include tax structure improvements, spending limits, privitizing a service, or utilizing performance budgeting (Ibid., p. 373).

In looking to the future, Gold had some sage advice. He outlined four possible "agendas" for state finances: an efficiency agenda, an equity agenda, a "do less" agenda, and a "do more" agenda. Efficiency involves changes made slowly over time, and might include reducing or eliminating "sacred budgetary cows." Equity can involve distributing services more fairly or increasing services to the less affluent. "Doing less" involves downsizing government or privatizing services. "Doing more," which Gold admits will be difficult in the current environment, can involve tax increases and increasing services (usually accompanied by tax increases).

Other Issues in 1995

While major political change and competition for scarce state dollars explain much of the context underlying state higher education support in 1995-96, other issues emerged as major focal points for higher education. First, there was a continuing series of budget disagreements between the Clinton administration and Congress, especially over desired levels of support to higher education and student financial aid. There were continuing attempts to reduce both the scope and number of education programs:

> The scope of the House plan is vast. Education is involved in almost half of the 284 programs that would be terminated. Most serve elementary and secondary education, but many focus on higher education (Cordes & Zook, 1995, p. A31).

A second set of issues was associated in many states with political changes, revenue problems and major changes in higher education structure. In Virginia, a politically conservative governor endeavored to carry out "an ideological drive to reduce taxes, trim government, reform welfare, and take a tougher line on crime" (Lively, 1995a, p. A23). There was an attempt to reduce the budget by $41 million, limit tuition increases to inflation, and restructure public colleges to create monetary savings. In the initial year of restructuring under the leadership of the state coordinating agency, Virginia public institutions agreed to enroll more students without a budget increase; more attention was given to undergraduates; low-enrollment programs were eliminated; instructional costs were reduced through the use of computers; and administrative costs were reduced by contracting with private vendors for student services such as food, housing and health care (Trombley, 1995a). In the face of gubernatorial criticism, the state coordinating board took the lead in making Virginia higher education more efficient, and maintained "its delicately balanced role as higher education advisor to the governor, to the Legislature, and to the public colleges and universities" (Trombley, 1995b, p. 5).

Oregon has struggled with education reform since passage of a referendum in 1990 that "capped" property taxes. (California and Oregon were examined in more detail in this report one year ago; see Hines, 1995.) Early in the 1995 legislative session, Oregon conservatives expressed opposition to a 1991 state law, the Oregon Educational Act for the 21st Century, requiring high school students to earn "Certificates of Mastery," an outcomes-based approach linking academic courses, critical thinking skills and work habits. The conservatives preferred elementary-secondary education focusing on traditional subjects (Lively, 1995b). In higher education, Oregon moved to create a new public corporation by passing The Higher Education Administrative Efficiency Act for the 21st Century, which would enable public colleges to be free from state bureaucratic requirements and governed by a more autonomous board. Proponents claim $20 million would be saved in the initial two years. In opposition, however, a former Oregon faculty member, now legislator, remarked, "[Higher education] wants all the perks that go with a public agency, such as access to funds, but the advantages of the private sector; it doesn't give much accountability either way" (Lively, 1995c).

Late in 1995, there was furor over "Pennsylvania's new higher-education power broker" who, as a fiscal conservative, led an investigation of higher education in the state (Healy, 1995a). Chair of a new House of Representatives committee that was created on the premise that colleges are "ripping off taxpayers," the state legislator sought a new relationship between the state and

higher education that will be characterized by fewer tuition waivers for children of higher education employees, no state support for sabbatical leaves and greater accountability over higher education by the state.

Perhaps no problem in higher education was as revealing as the criticisms and debate of systems of structure and governance. Patrick Callan, executive director of the California Higher Education Policy Center, commenting on the failed search by the University of California regents to select a new president, said that the failure was "yet another symptom of the regents' declining competence, of their insular decision-making processes and their growing distance from the people of California" (Callan, 1995, p. B9). In a "Point of View" published in *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, former university president James Fisher lambasted state higher education coordinating agencies, claiming they result in unnecessary bureaucracy. Fisher opined that public higher education has become more politicized; decisions are compromises to the mean; board staff quality is low; and, in sum, state higher education coordinating boards and multicampus university systems should be eliminated. In defense of coordinated systems, SHEEO executive director James R. Mingle wrote that higher education systems have strategic assets, including size (smaller is not necessarily better), the ability to "partner" together in solving problems cooperatively, the ability to serve as "utilities" for constituent members (such as delivering telecommunications services), and, perhaps most important, the capacity for building trust, thereby reducing the "transaction costs" among individuals and institutions otherwise left to their own devices in problem solving (Mingle, 1995). Mingle recommended that coordinating boards and system heads should establish accountable funding systems that are responsive to students and employers.

Finally, a sitting university president wrote that presidents and academic leaders spend too much time on symptoms, rather than solving higher education's actual problems (Lovett, 1995). She claimed that academicians have created their own "academic gridlock," characterized by finger pointing at others rather than working together to solve core problems. She recommended that students and families can reduce tuition increases by reducing or eliminating costly support and recreational services. Faculty can help by becoming effective institutional partners rather than insulated and protective about issues such as maintaining low-enrollment courses, assuring sabbatical leaves and even retaining tenure. Administrators can be more effective by sharing planning and budget information with faculty. Trustees need to be in touch with changing student demographics and needs. Legislators can help by making decisions on educational grounds, rather than short-term political expediency. The results of two national opinion studies about higher education are instructive. Immerwahr & Harvey (1995) found that the general public's knowledge of higher education is limited: the primary purpose of going to college is to obtain a good job; tuition is too high; and colleges could be operated more efficiently. Indeed, those who know very little, as well as a lot, about higher education believe that higher education should "solve [its] own financial problems before seeking more help from government" (Ibid., p. B2).

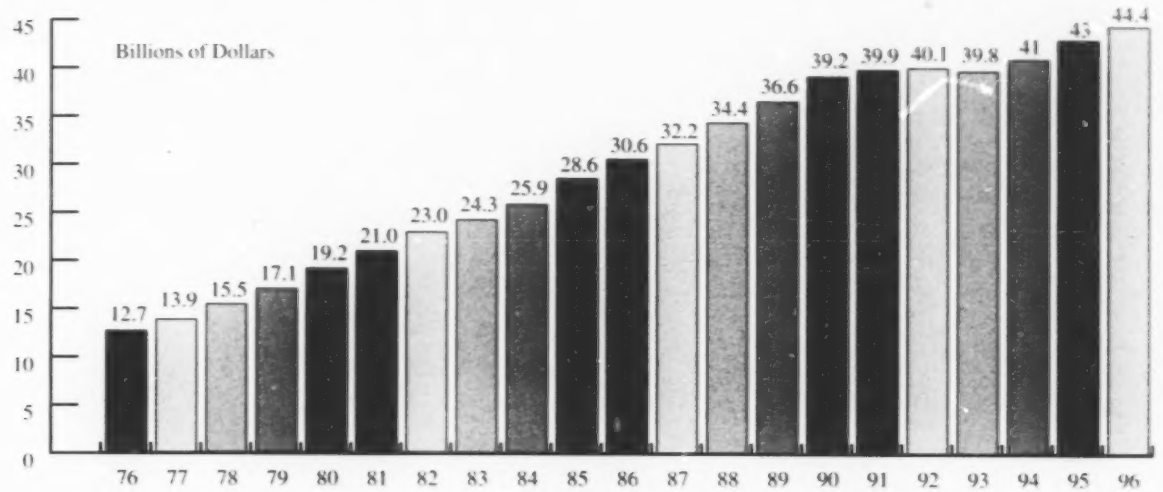

Figure 1
State Appropriations for Higher Education, 1976-1996

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A Retrospective of Fiscal Year 1996

In FY96, for the first time on record, states appropriated more than $44 billion to higher education, a gain of $1.4 billion from the previous year. Six states (Alabama, Hawaii, Montana, New Hampshire, New York and Wisconsin) reported a one-year percentage decline from the previous year. The State of Washington joined the dozen that appropriate more than $1 billion to higher education.

Current Trends in Dollar and Percentage Gains

Despite the $1.4 billion increase in FY96, this amount was less than the $2.0 billion gain from 1994 to 1995. Further, the $1.4 billion figure is only equal to the average gain reported between 1986 and 1996. The details are shown in **Table 1**. While the one-year gain of 3.3% was the second highest reported since 1990, it lagged behind the 4.9% gain reported the previous year. On a more positive note, the 8.3% two-year gain, the gain traditionally used by *Grapevine* to "even out" the sharper gains or losses experienced in any single year, was the largest percentage gain over two years reported since 1991.

Table 1
Changes in Appropriations in Dollars and Percentages for All States, FY85-86 to FY95-96

Year	Appropriations ($Billions)	1-Year Gain ($Billions)	1-Year Gain (Percent)	2-Year Gain (Percent)
1986	30.6	2.0	7.0	18.1
1987	32.2	1.6	5.2	12.6
1988	34.4	2.2	6.8	12.4
1989	36.6	2.2	6.4	13.7
1990	39.2	2.6	7.1	14.0
1991	39.9	0.7	1.8	9.0
1992	40.1	0.2	0.5	2.3
1993	39.8	-0.3	-0.7	-0.3
1994	41.0	1.2	3.0	2.2
1995	43.0	2.0	4.9	8.0
1996	44.4	1.4	3.3	8.3

The figures in **Table 1** need to be placed in context by understanding the effect that any "megastate" can have on the national figures in a single year. In FY96, New York experienced a decline of nearly $300 million, 9%, from FY95. Nationally, this decline caused a one percentage point drop from what would have been experienced without New York. In other words, by recalculating the percentage change without New York, the one-year change increased from 3% to 4%, and the two-year change also increased from 8% to 9%.

This year, six states experienced a decline in appropriations from the previous year. Three were significant (Alabama, Hawaii and New York), and three were smaller in magnitude (Montana, New Hampshire and Wisconsin). Over a two-year period, only four states reported declines (Alaska, Hawaii, Montana and New York). In 1995, five states had declines over one year and nine states reported declines over two years.

The 10-year changes in percentages of gain now begin to reveal the effect of continued fiscal difficulties in the states. The most notable decline was in Alaska, a 28% loss of the amount appropriated for higher education 10 years earlier. No state had single-digit increases, but four states (Louisiana, Montana, New York and Wyoming) had 10-year gains of 10% to 19%. Another 15 states experienced 10-year gains of 50% or less, including the megastates of California, Illinois, Michigan and Texas. Within the megastates group, Georgia demonstrated the largest 10-year increase at 84%, followed by New Jersey at 73%.

Table 2 displays the 50 states in descending order of two-year gain. The states in the top quartile range from the 44% gain in Mississippi to 13% in Arizona. The remaining 11 states had two-year gains in the "teens." Four out of the thirteen second quartile states had two-year gains of 10%. In the lowest quartile, four states had declines over two years. The remaining nine states had small increases ranging from 1% to 4%.

Table 3 displays changes in two-year gains over the most recent eight years. The table shows the number of states reporting increases, decreases, or identical two-year gains from the year before. The impact of the recession in the early 1990s is evident beginning in 1991 with a smaller number of states having increases in gains, and continuing through 1993. In 1994, the trend reversed and continued so in 1995. In FY96 the trend reversed again with a smaller number of states reporting increases in two-year gains.

The "Megastates"

Thirteen states comprise the "megastates," which are those that appropriate more than $1 billion each to their education systems. These states have large resident

Table 2
Percentages of Two-Year Gain in Appropriations of State Tax Funds, FY96 Over FY94

States	Two-Year (Percent)
Mississippi	44
New Mexico	19
Idaho	18
Georgia	18
Utah	16
Missouri	15
Nevada	15
Florida	15
Rhode Island	14
Ohio	14
Delaware	14
California	14
Arizona	13
Illinois	10
Massachusetts	10
Oregon	10
West Virginia	10
Tennessee	9
Colorado	9
Maryland	9
Nebraska	8
Kansas	8
Arkansas	8
Pennsylvania	8
Iowa	8
North Carolina	8
Kentucky	7
New Jersey	7
Michigan	7
Alabama	6
Indiana	6
South Carolina	6
Minnesota	6
Vermont	5
North Dakota	5
South Dakota	5
Louisiana	5
Washington	4
Maine	4
Wyoming	4
Wisconsin	4
Texas	3
New Hampshire	3
Virginia	3
Oklahoma	2
Connecticut	1
Montana	(2)
New York	(4)
Alaska	(6)
Hawaii	(9)

populations, significant industrial wealth and business activity, and large systems of higher education. In 1995 Alabama became a megastate, however, this year, with a decline in appropriations, it fell out of the megastate grouping. The State of Washington joined the megastates this year.

Because of the relative sizes of their higher education appropriations, one might hypothesize that "as go the megastates, so goes the nation" in state higher education support. As shown in **Table 4**, these states represent approximately 60% of the nation's higher education appropriations by state government.

Among the megastates, California once again leads the nation with an appropriation over $5 billion. Texas and New York follow with $3.2 billion and $2.8 billion respectively. Six of the 13 megastates are clustered between $1.6 billion and $1.9 billion each. Illinois leads this group, followed in descending order by Florida, North Carolina, Ohio, Michigan and Pennsylvania. Four states are closer to $1 billion each including New Jersey, Georgia, Minnesota and Washington.

In one-year percentage gains, Georgia and New Jersey lead the group at 9%. Only New York experienced a decline of 9%. In two-year changes, five states had increases of 10% or larger with Georgia in the lead at 18%. Six states had single-digit gains; only New York had a two-year decline of 4%.

Regional Variations

One comparison that can be made between and among states is the extent of variation in higher educaiton by region of the country. This can be demonstrated by ordering the states by quadrants and quartiles, as shown in **Figure 2**, with the Mississippi River dividing East from West. Dividing North from South is the Ohio River and southern Pennsylvania border, and in the West, the northern borders of Missouri, Kansas, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada and California are a dividing line. There are 11 states in the Northwest, including Alaska, and 13 in the Southwest, including Hawaii. Fourteen states are in the Northeast quartile, and 12 in the Southeast. The top, second and bottom quartiles include 13 states each and the third quartile has 11 states.

In FY96, a north-south "split" occurs, as shown in **Figure 2**; in 1995 the split was between eastern and western states. Nine southwestern and eight southeastern states are in the two quartiles. Only four northwestern states and five northeastern states are in the top half. In the Northwest, only one state (Idaho) appears in the top quartile; conversely, Alaska, Montana, Washington and Wyoming are all bottom quartile states. Similarly, Ohio and Rhode Island are the only northeastern states in the top quartile, while Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, New York and Wisconsin are in the bottom quartile.

Among the Southwest states, six are top quartile, and only Hawaii, Oklahoma and Texas are bottom quartile. In the Southeast, there are five top quartile states, and only Virginia is in the bottom quartile.

Revenue Variations

The ability of states to support higher education is highly dependent on their capactiy to raise revenue and the willingness of state lawmakers to appropriate funds for higher education. The amount of revenue available depends on tax capacity systems and the overall health and level of activity in the economic system. State appropriations take place in a political system characterized by trade-offs and choices. At a time when states' finances are under strain by increasing demands on state services, the willingness of lawmakers to appropriate

funds to one area may mean lawmakers will be unable to support another area of need.

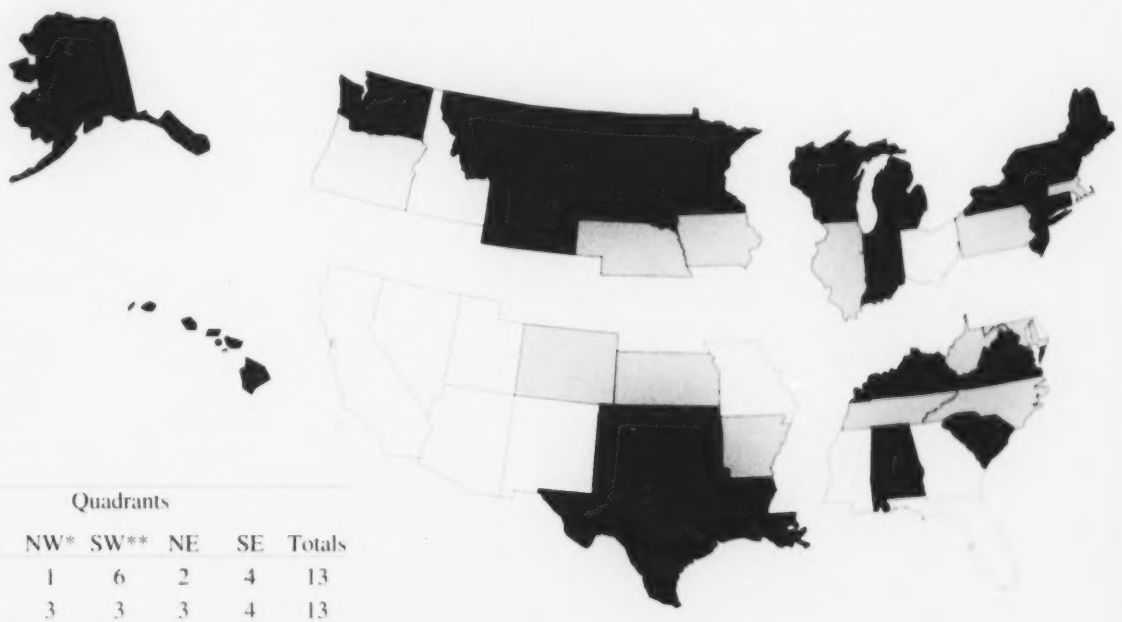
Table 3
Increasing, Identical and Decreasing Two-year Percentage Gains, Compared With Preceding Years

Fiscal Year	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Increasing	26	31	17	7	11	28	31	27
Decreasing	20	15	26	40	32	17	16	22
Identical	4	4	7	3	7	4	3	0
Not Comparable								1

These two critical variables, revenue capacity and lawmaker willingness, along with higher education effort, are presented in **Table 5**. Each of these variables is measured by the percentage of increase from last year. Revenue capacity is the percentage of increase expected in the state's general revenue fund, using data gathered by the National Conference of State Legislatures. Lawmaker willingness is measured by the projected increase in total state appropriations from the previous to the current fiscal year. Higher education effort, measured by *Grapevine* data, is indicated by the actual increase in state tax appropriations for higher education from the previous to the current year.

Table 5 was constructed and based on the top nine and bottom nine states in one-year changes for higher education. The top states had one-year gains ranging from 6.8% to 15.0 % with Nevada at the top; Nevada was the only state with a one-year gain greater than 10%. Six of

Figure 2
Quartile Map — Two-Year Changes



Quadrants

Quartiles	NW*	SW**	NE	SE	Totals
Top	1	6	2	4	13
Second	3	3	3	4	13
Third	3	1	4	3	11
Bottom	4	3	5	1	13
Totals	11	13	14	12	50

*Includes Alaska **Includes Hawaii

Top Quartile Second Quartile Third Quartile Bottom Quartile

Table 4
Changes in Dollars and Percentages for Megastates

Megastates	FY1993-94 ($1,000s)	FY1994-95 ($1,000s)	FY1995-96 ($1,000s)	Percentages of Gain	
				1-year (%)	2-year (%)
California	4,462,968	4,835,555	5,072,800	5	14
Florida	1,585,927	1,701,405	1,830,847	8	15
Georgia	1,034,858	1,124,628	1,224,076	9	18
Illinois	1,796,979	1,887,513	1,970,664	4	10
Michigan	1,559,304	1,607,578	1,672,447	4	7
Minnesota	1,008,028	1,030,819	1,066,898	4	6
New Jersey	1,273,909	1,259,452	1,369,244	9	7
New York	2,964,028	3,124,122	2,833,060	(9)	(4)
North Carolina	1,630,179	1,723,312	1,758,713	2	8
Ohio	1,471,174	1,568,004	1,679,546	7	14
Pennsylvania	1,514,498	1,578,928	1,642,340	4	8
Texas	3,188,362	3,087,054	3,278,313	6	3
Washington	962,625	942,767	1,002,851	6	4
Metastates Totals/Gains	24,452,839	25,471,137	26,401,799	4	8
National Totals/Gains	41,020,749	42,973,194	44,354,652	3	8

the nine bottom states had actual declines (Alabama, Connecticut, Montana, New Hamsphire, Nevada and Wisconsin).

The differences among the columns of data in **Table 5** are striking. States' revenue capacity did not appear to be a large factor in whether a state made relatively more or less effort for higher education. In FY96 many states made a greater effort to support higher education, even in the absence of excess revenue capacity.

In the willingness of lawmakers to make appropriations to services, there is a greater disparity between the top 10 and the bottom 10 states. In FY96, the top 10 states demonstrated a 3.0% increase in appropriations over one year, while the bottom 10 states had only a 0.6% one-year gain.

There has been a significant difference in higher education effort between the top and bottom states. In FY96, the top 10 states gained 8.5% over one year in increased higher education support, while the bottom states actually declined 2.2%.

The states in **Table 5** that present anomalies may generate the most interest. For example, both Nevada and Oregon suffered declines in overall state appropriations, yet made significant effort for higher education. At the opposite end, Alabama, Connecticut, Tennessee and Wisconsin had modest percentage gains in revenue capacity, but at least two states (Alabama, Wisconsin) provided additional support to areas of state spending other than higher education.

Sector Variations

Two specific areas that have received more attention in recent years are state support to student financial aid and community colleges. Student financial aid was identified as a discrete item in 34 states. The weighted two-year percentage gain for student financial aid in these states was 16.9%. This amount is significantly larger than the 8.3% two-year gain for the nation. In 24 of the 34 states (71%), there was a greater two-year gain for student financial aid than for higher education generally.

A significant amount of state support is appropriated to two-year community colleges. The *Grapevine* database recognizes two fundamental types of community college funding, one termed "state" and the other "state-aided." Community colleges may be funded primarily by the state, along with student tuition, or community colleges may utilize a combination of state and local tax sources. In state-aided community colleges, therefore, local taxes become a critical source of revenue in calculating the total amount of tax effort.

Table 5
Comparison of Revenue Capacity, Willingness and Higher Education Effort, Percentage Increase, FY95-96

States	General Fund Increase[1] (Capacity)	State Appropriations Increase[1] (Willingness)	Higher Education Increase[2] (Effort)**
Top Nine One-year Gainers			
Nevada	-8.4	-12.3	15.0
Georgia	4.3	4.5	8.8
New Jersey	3.7	4.4	8.7
Oregon	-0.4	10.4	8.6
West Virginia	2.3	1.9	7.7
Florida	3.4	3.2	7.6
Ohio	3.5	5.5	7.1
Mississippi	0.0	0.9	6.9
Missouri	4.3	8.7	6.8
Mean in FY96	1.4	3.0	8.5
Mean in FY95	5.1	9.3	12.9
Mean in FY94	6.0	9.1	9.4
Mean in FY93	7.8	7.0	8.4
Bottom Nine One-Year Gainers			
Alaska	-2.9	-2.1	0.4
Tennessee	6.0	5.1	0.4
Wyoming	1.3	0.0	0.1
Connecticut	4.2	5.0	-0.1
Montana	2.2	5.0	-0.6
Wisconsin	5.4	5.7	-0.8
New Hampshire	-11.0	-12.0	-2.5
Alabama	4.1	0.9	-7.6
New York	-0.1	-2.1	-9.3
Mean in FY96	1.0	0.6	-2.2
Mean in FY95	5.7	2.8	-1.3
Mean in FY94	3.4	1.7	-5.1
Mean in FY93	3.6	1.6	-4.6

Sources: [1]National Conference of State Legislatures, Survey of Legislative Fiscal Officers, Summer 1995
[2]*Grapevine*

Forty-one states appropriated funds specifically for community colleges. In 28 of the 41 states (68%), the two-year gain in state support to community colleges exceeded the two-year gain for higher education generally. The two-year gain for community colleges for the nation was an impressive 16%.

Data Revisions

By law, states may not go into deficit spending. This means that states must stay within budgets built on existing taxation systems and revenue projections. As revenue flow changes, forecasts are updated. These revenue forecasts and the flow of revenue control a state's ability to appropriate general revenue dollars to areas of spending, including higher education. When revisions to original legislative appropriations began occurring in the late 1970s and picked up speed in the 1980s, the revisions were nearly always downward, because adjustments in revenue projections turned downward as tax income turned out to be less than originally expected.

In Fiscal Year 1996, 36 of the 50 states (72%) had revisions to their original appropriation. Of these 36 revisions, 26 (72%) actually increased their appropriation to higher education while only ten states revised their appropriation downward.

Local Tax Appropriations

Local taxes represent an important supplement to *Grapevine's* fundamental state tax database; they extend the *Grapevine* data beyond the state tax effort to total tax effort exerted by a state for higher education. Local funds are most often used for community college operating expenses. **Table 8** shows the local tax amounts reported by the 26 states that collect local taxes to be used for higher education. Note that many of the data for FY95 and FY96 are estimates, not actual revenue statistics.

Local and state taxes are not combined in any of the measures of this report. The reader is invited to make those calculations if appropriate or useful.

Conclusions

This report is written at the completion of the first half of the 1990s. This period has been marked by significant fluctuations in state support for higher education. In 1990, state support to colleges and universities surged ahead with a dollar gain larger than had been experienced in several years. The following year the slide downward began. In FY93, state appropriations for

higher education declined nationally for the first time. Since 1993, states have experienced modest levels of recovery, and that trend has continued in FY96.

- In FY96, state support for higher education exceeded $44.4 billion for the first time.
- The increase in support over FY95 was smaller than one year ago and approximately the same size as experienced two years ago (FY94 over FY93).
- Regionally, there was a north-south split, with northern states outpaced by gains made by southern states.
- The "megastate" group remained at 13.

The anxiety and uncertainty experienced in most states this year will likely continue, due to the major shift in the political composition of state legislatures and the continued efforts by Congress to achieve major reductions in educational programs. Institutions will have to continue to respond to the new fiscal reality by evaluating programs and services and targeting available resources to areas of specific need.

National Tables and Comparative Measures

This section contains a figure and five tables of nationwide scope. A national map (**Figure 3**) shows percentages of two-year gains for all states. **Table 6** shows the states in alphabetical order, with appropriations for the most recent three years, as well as percentage changes for one, two and 10 years.

Table 7 shows state tax appropriations per capita and per $1,000 of personal income, along with national rankings. Analysts and researchers frequently use these two measures when computing state effort for higher education. The per capita measure enables comparison among states with differing resident population sizes. Otherwise total appropriations are skewed by demographic figures reflecting the size of the population served. The income measure reflects a state's basic wealth or economic capacity using a standard indicator of personal income. Both the per capita and personal income measures reflect state effort, in this case total state tax effort, for higher education.

Table 8 shows the local tax amounts reported by the 26 states that collect local taxes to be used for higher education. Adjacent to the table are two pages of narrative which provide background information about the collection of local tax data as well as a more detailed explanation of the instructions given to states regarding their furnishing local tax data to *Grapevine*.

Tables 9 and 10 contain state tax appropriations to community colleges. *Grapevine* has conceptualized community colleges of two types, reflecting differences in how community colleges are financed. The "state" community colleges receive most of their governmental support from state tax appropriations, while the "state-aided"

(Continued on page 14)

Figure 3

Percentages of Two-year Gain in Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Annual Operating Expenses of Higher Education in the 50 States

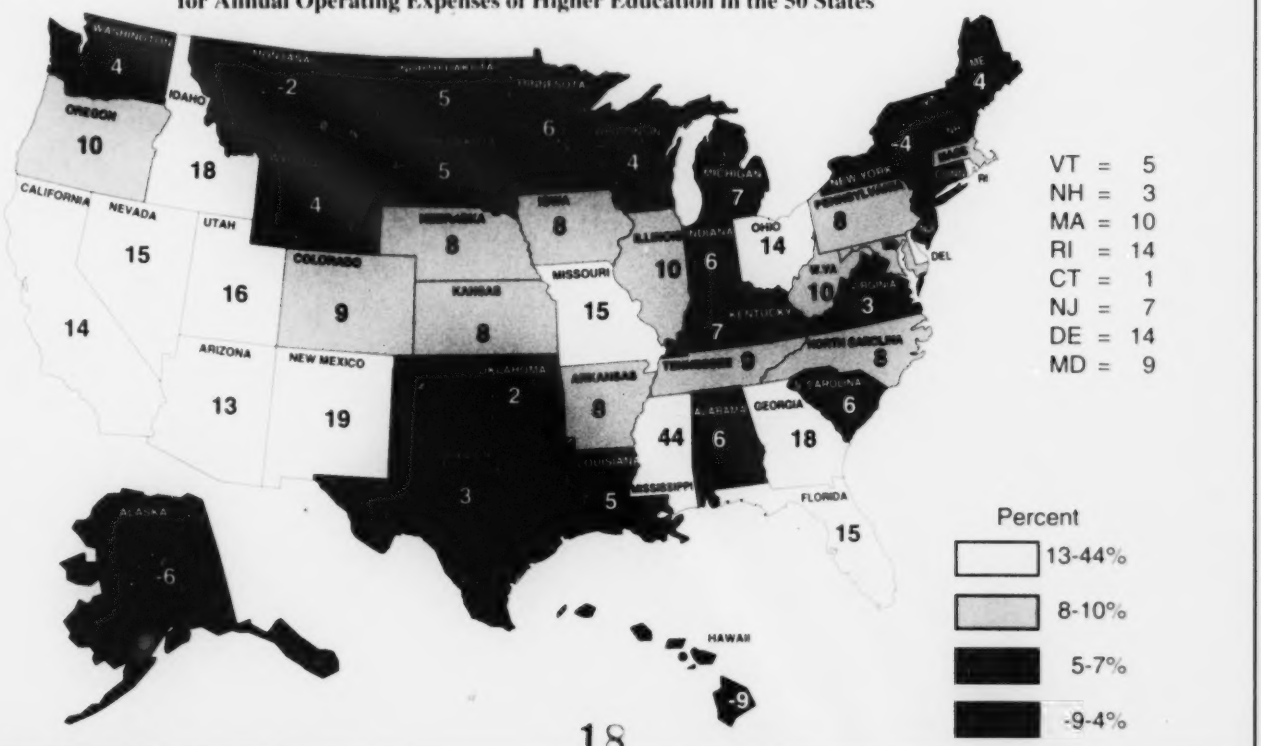


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Table 6

Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education for Fiscal Years 1985-86, 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96, with Percentages of Gain Over the Most Recent One, Two and 10 Years (in thousands of dollars)

States	Year 1985-86	Year 1993-94	Year 1994-95	Year 1995-96	1-year Gain	2-year Gain	10-year Gain
Alabama	691,298	892,127	1,026,219	948,630	(8)	6	37
Alaska	236,169	180,340	168,560	169,264	0	(6)	(28)
Arizona	424,957	616,729	664,091	697,602	5	13	64
Arkansas	299,244	418,119	425,036	451,851	6	8	51
California	4,095,701	4,462,968	4,835,555	5,072,800	5	14	24
Colorado	399,140	534,418	544,034	579,950	7	9	45
Connecticut	329,917	498,125	502,342	501,942	0	1	52
Delaware	91,411	125,969	137,432	143,052	4	14	56
Florida	1,129,854	1,585,927	1,701,405	1,830,847	8	15	62
Georgia	666,486	1,034,858	1,124,628	1,224,076	9	18	84
Hawaii	208,744	371,720	382,648	339,282	(11)	(9)	63
Idaho	119,042	201,334	227,618	237,309	4	18	99
Illinois	1,315,155	1,796,979	1,887,513	1,970,664	4	10	50
Indiana	610,023	918,132	923,508	975,728	6	6	60
Iowa	385,370	625,977	641,549	673,423	5	8	75
Kansas	345,173	484,724	509,135	525,115	3	8	52
Kentucky	432,827	630,276	657,609	677,125	3	7	56
Louisiana	539,736	567,579	589,578	593,858	1	5	10
Maine	100,989	172,430	174,523	179,883	3	4	78
Maryland	531,986	748,680	789,420	815,618	3	9	53
Massachusetts	711,101	826,995	895,488	912,525	2	10	28
Michigan	1,152,097	1,559,304	1,607,578	1,672,447	4	7	45
Minnesota	704,018	1,008,028	1,030,819	1,066,898	4	6	52
Mississippi	373,687	458,989	617,024	659,292	7	44	76
Missouri	449,017	628,735	676,043	722,038	7	15	61
Montana	106,150	125,285	123,296	122,620	(1)	(2)	16
Nebraska	210,508	358,249	369,565	385,709	4	8	83
Nevada	94,400	194,219	194,939	224,143	15	15	137
New Hampshire	50,265	80,415	85,324	83,185	(3)	3	65
New Jersey	791,994	1,273,909	1,259,452	1,369,244	9	7	73
New Mexico	234,095	393,353	437,502	466,462	7	19	99
New York	2,538,852	2,964,028	3,124,122	2,833,060	(9)	(4)	12
North Carolina	1,078,822	1,630,179	1,723,312	1,758,713	2	8	63
North Dakota	120,472	144,273	144,273	151,310	5	5	26
Ohio	1,105,681	1,471,174	1,568,004	1,679,546	7	14	52
Oklahoma	425,877	538,565	540,887	548,153	1	2	29
Oregon	312,194	428,099	434,654	471,892	9	10	51
Pennsylvania	1,052,484	1,514,498	1,578,928	1,642,340	4	8	56
Rhode Island	102,277	112,741	125,138	128,092	2	14	25
South Carolina	498,037	624,248	651,526	660,048	1	6	33
South Dakota	61,971	111,022	111,235	116,890	5	5	89
Tennessee	548,271	829,302	897,704	901,253	0	9	64
Texas	2,204,355	3,188,362	3,087,054	3,278,313	6	3	49
Utah	244,441	366,493	400,372	424,899	6	16	74
Vermont	44,057	52,936	53,222	55,711	5	5	26
Virginia	770,883	949,548	968,149	980,781	1	3	27
Washington	628,073	962,625	942,767	1,002,851	6	4	60
West Virginia	233,353	296,914	303,874	327,173	8	10	40
Wisconsin	650,855	936,156	979,269	971,644	(1)	4	49
Wyoming	109,072	124,694	129,271	129,401	0	4	19
Totals	30,560,581	41,020,749	42,973,194	44,354,652	3	8	45

Table 7

Rankings of the States on Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education per Capita and per $1,000 Personal Income, FY95-96

States	Appropriations (In $1,000s)	Per Capita		Per $1,000 Income	
		($)	Rank	($)	Rank
Alabama	948,630	224.85	11	12.54	7
Alaska	169,264	278.39	3	11.93	9
Arizona	697,602	171.19	27	8.94	23
Arkansas	451,851	184.20	18	10.95	13
California	5,072,800	161.39	33	7.22	35
Colorado	579,950	158.63	34	7.11	36
Connecticut	501,942	153.26	37	5.28	48
Delaware	143,052	202.62	15	8.80	24
Florida	1,830,847	131.22	47	6.06	44
Georgia	1,224,076	173.50	25	8.59	25
Hawaii	339,282	287.77	1	11.97	8
Idaho	237,309	209.45	13	11.38	12
Illinois	1,970,664	167.69	30	7.10	37
Indiana	975,728	169.63	28	8.23	28
Iowa	673,423	238.04	7	11.80	10
Kansas	525,115	205.60	14	9.90	18
Kentucky	677,125	176.93	22	9.97	17
Louisiana	593,858	137.63	44	7.81	31
Maine	179,883	145.07	42	7.44	33
Maryland	815,618	162.93	31	6.56	40
Massachusetts	912,525	151.06	40	5.90	46
Michigan	1,672,447	176.12	23	7.94	30
Minnesota	1,066,898	233.61	10	10.50	15
Mississippi	659,292	247.02	6	15.64	2
Missouri	722,038	136.80	45	6.65	38
Montana	122,620	143.25	43	8.04	29
Nebraska	385,709	237.65	8	11.41	11
Nevada	224,143	153.84	36	6.46	41
New Hampshire	83,185	73.16	50	3.09	50
New Jersey	1,369,244	173.23	26	6.24	42
New Mexico	466,462	282.02	2	16.57	1
New York	2,833,060	155.93	35	6.06	45
North Carolina	1,758,713	248.76	5	12.71	6
North Dakota	151,310	237.16	9	12.74	5
Ohio	1,679,546	151.28	39	7.24	34
Oklahoma	548,153	168.25	29	9.56	19
Oregon	471,892	152.91	38	7.47	32
Pennsylvania	1,642,340	136.27	46	6.14	43
Rhode Island	128,092	128.48	48	5.86	47
South Carolina	660,048	180.14	19	10.17	16
South Dakota	116,890	162.12	32	8.26	27
Tennessee	901,253	174.16	24	8.96	22
Texas	3,278,313	178.38	21	9.05	21
Utah	424,899	222.69	12	12.97	4
Vermont	55,711	96.05	49	4.78	49
Virginia	980,781	149.69	41	6.65	39
Washington	1,002,851	187.69	17	8.33	26
West Virginia	327,173	179.57	20	10.50	14
Wisconsin	971,644	191.19	16	9.15	20
Wyoming	129,401	271.85	4	13.34	3
	44,354,652	173.37 (Median)		8.46 (Median)	

Sources: Appropriations, *Grapevine*; Population and Personal Income, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

community colleges receive local tax appropriations as well as state taxes from appropriate local and state governmental units. Please note, however, that the data in the table for state-aided community colleges include only state tax appropriations, and not local tax appropriations. *Grapevine* now collects local taxes, but publishes a separate table of local taxes (**Table 8**, described above). We have not yet combined the state and local data bases, but invite analysts to do so depending on their purposes. A few states have both types of community colleges, and thus these states are found in both tables. Also included is a trend chart showing percentages

Table 8
Summary of Local Tax Fund Appropriations for Higher Education Operating Expenses (in thousands of Dollars)

State	FY1992-93	FY1993-94	FY1994-95	FY1995-96
Alabama	259a	502e	319e	N/A
Arizona	179,000a	196,000a	213,000e	232,000e
Arkansas	***(Used for capital expenditures only)***			
California	1,010,367a	1,278,475a	1,369,998e	1,366,000e
Colorado	16,637a	17,336a	18,408e	N/A
Idaho	9,509a	10,838a	11,225e	11,518e
Illinois	346,657a	383,973e	402,849e	429,521e
Iowa	22,652a	23,722a	24,831a	25,941e
Kansas	101,084a	109,456a	118,383e	N/A
Michigan	187,634a	210,038a	231,000e	N/A
Missouri	60,212a	63,424a	69,234e	69,581e
Montana	17,129a	20,513a	16,511a	17,597e
Nebraska	43,306a	46,774a	47,979e	51,665e
New Jersey	153,759a	154,779a	158,534e	N/A
New Mexico	32,790a	35,171a	37,270a	39,119e
New York	253,938a	262,408e	282,203e	351,594e
North Carolina	72,291a	76,139a	79,181a	81,518a
Ohio	65,637a	70,175a	71,249a	71,576e
Oklahoma	15,595a	15,635a	17,822a	17,391e
Oregon	106,052a	97,208a	87,600a	63,000e
Pennsylvania	71,957a	71,529a	76,946e	78,986e
South Carolina	20,968a	22,723a	24,112a	N/A
Texas	262,408a	277,920a	N/A	N/A
Virginia	927a	998a	1,000e	N/A
Wisconsin	227,746a	245,742a	259,420a	276,557a
Wyoming	12,627a	13,821a	13,125a	13,125e

a = actual
e = estimated
N/A = amount not available

Table 9

Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of State Community Colleges, Fiscal Years 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96, With Percentages of Gain Over the Most Recent Two Years (in thousands of dollars)

States	Year 1993-94	Year 1994-95	Year 1995-96	2-yr Gain Percent
Florida	479,330	504,730	546,629	14
North Carolina*	419,730	455,181	470,753	12
Washington	359,586	350,433	372,026	3
Alabama	177,877	202,580	196,005	10
Virginia	176,829	184,003	188,702	7
Tennessee	140,994	156,515	157,308	12
Massachusetts	140,738	151,353	155,896	11
Georgia	107,546	119,086	131,749	23
South Carolina	111,638	117,067	119,124	7
New York**	106,291	110,815	112,419	6
Minnesota***	95,751	104,248	110,000	15
Oklahoma	87,116	87,116	90,298	4
Utah	72,973	82,944	89,449	23
Colorado**	70,483	77,095	81,867	16
Connecticut	80,716	81,456	80,464	0
Nevada	43,846	43,382	55,517	27
Delaware	31,768	35,847	37,868	19
Rhode Island	25,212	27,582	28,616	14
Indiana+	23,733	24,625	25,741	8
Louisiana++	20,663	21,925	22,510	9
North Dakota	18,576	18,576	20,840	12
New Mexico**	13,510	15,958	17,669	31
West Virginia	8,880	9,250	10,271	16
Totals	2,813,786	2,981,767	3,121,721	
Weighted average percentage of gain				11

*Although some support comes from local funds, the North Carolina community colleges receive most of their funds from the state; therefore, they are included here with the "state" community colleges.

**States having both "local" and "state" community colleges.

***For FY95-96, the amount is estimated because the 13 community colleges were included in the appropriations with the state universities and the technical colleges.

+For Vincennes University which is now supported by the state.

++For Delgado Community College which is part of the Trustees System.

of two-year gain in appropriations for community colleges and for all higher education for the most recent 10 years.

Tables 11 and 12 are the "system" tables, which always are popular among readers of this report. Multi-campus universities have the oldest or largest entity in the system as the main campus. Other campuses within multi-campus universities may include four-year universities, two-year colleges or a medical campus. Multi-campus universities have single, systemwide governing boards, usually associated or even located on the main campus. The other system entity, generally more recent in origin, is the consolidated system of higher education, which also has a number of individual campuses as separate units. These separate campuses may include those that existed prior to the formation of the system, as well as newer campuses that came into existence as the result of the creation of the system. These various campus entities may be located at considerable distances from one another. Consolidated systems have one governing board for each system, and this governing board often is located in the state capital. The importance of both multi-

Table 10
Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of State-aided Community/Junior Colleges, Fiscal Years 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96, With Percentages of Gain Over the Most Recent Two Years (in thousands of dollars)

States	Year 1993-94	Year 1994-95	Year 1995-96	2-year gain
California	986,418	1,169,614	1,294,000	31
Texas	644,871	625,905	656,194	2
New York*	376,117	400,065	394,180	5
Illinois**	257,124	268,317	281,649	10
Michigan	240,000	247,800	248,810	4
Ohio	118,809	160,616	176,070	48
Oregon***	90,305	92,130	166,289	84
Maryland	124,928	130,084	135,746	9
Mississippi	89,570	131,200	134,314	50
Pennsylvania	124,817	125,840	133,039	7
Iowa	114,388	114,388	118,471	4
New Jersey	98,001	97,801	102,886	5
Missouri	74,215	83,670	95,702	29
Arizona	76,408	83,393	87,469	14
Kansas	50,453	51,520	53,626	6
Wyoming	42,892	45,059	45,189	5
Arkansas+	37,650	39,313	43,032	N/C
Nebraska	34,903	35,766	36,555	5
Colorado*	15,267	15,308	16,062	5
Idaho	9,201	10,239	11,215	22
New Mexico*	5,600	7,718	10,256	83
Montana	4,211	4,125	4,869	16
Totals	3,616,148	3,939,871	4,245,623	
Weighted average percentage of gain				17

*States having both "local" and "state" community colleges.

**Includes East St. Louis Community College which is wholely state supported.

***The ten year gain is overstated because, in FY95-96, there was a change in the manner in which the funds were appropriated.

+The percentage of gain is not comparable because of reorganization of the community colleges, technical colleges, and university branch campuses.

campus and consolidated systems cannot be overstated. Easily, these systems represent a majority of the state tax appropriations to higher education, as well as thestudent enrollment, on a national basis.

Table 11

Multi-campus Universities Which Received $100 Million or More of State Tax Funds Appropriated for Operating Expenses for Fiscal Years 1985-86, 1993-94 and 1995-96, With Percentages of Gain Over the Most Recent Two and 10 Years (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Year 1985-86	Year 1993-94	Year 1995-96	2-year Gain Percent	10-year Gain Percent
U of California	1,646,741	1,793,236	1,912,205	7	16
U of Texas	803,328	1,135,690	1,161,050	2	45
U of Illinois	461,046	605,096	664,470	10	44
U of Minnesota	327,683	447,792	483,860	8	48
Texas A&M U	283,709	435,626	466,571	7	64
U of Wisconsin*	281,637	384,196	397,467	3	41
Indiana University	239,998	349,490	363,032	4	51
U of Missouri	240,247	316,703	354,745	12	48
U of Massachusetts	233,007	329,763	354,475	7	N/C
U of Tennessee	222,485	321,519	351,230	9	58
U of Hawaii	208,744	371,720	339,282	(9)	63
Ohio State U	247,322	305,722	334,649	9	35
U of Michigan	211,333	309,127	326,490	6	54
U of Nebraska	161,960	296,168	318,983	8	97
U of Alabama	202,440	306,952	318,753	4	57
U of Kentucky	177,975	284,704	304,203	7	71
Louisiana State U	311,353	297,132	302,167	2	(3)
Rutgers, St U of NJ**	207,100	254,292	281,396	11	36
U of Washington	172,779	259,518	272,273	5	58
Penn State U**	171,638	259,210	269,146	4	57
Purdue University	165,938	243,286	251,696	3	52
U of Arkansas	181,994	235,166	246,523	5	35
Arizona State U	136,754	213,928	245,281	15	79
U of Iowa	134,047	205,082	222,707	9	66
Southern Illinois U	156,815	183,127	199,377	9	27
U of Kansas***	135,682	176,599	191,419	8	41
U of Connecticut**	149,740	186,224	189,074	2	26
U of New Mexico	103,907	157,459	179,308	14	73
Auburn University	116,741	166,800	173,460	4	49
U South Carolina	134,327	163,791	173,162	6	29
West Virginia U	108,844	152,027	168,731	11	55
U of Alaska	167,830	171,729	167,362	(3)	0
U of Colorado	146,716	162,943	165,086	1	13
U of Mississippi	90,242	114,774	161,862	41	79
U of Houston	105,683	153,963	157,432	2	49
U of Cincinnati	108,513	139,874	156,438	12	44
Washington State U	105,526	147,294	151,220	3	43
Oklahoma State U	118,717	148,645	149,585	1	26
U of Oklahoma	119,743	148,106	148,481	0	24
U of Pittsburgh***	94,656	139,282	144,036	3	52
New Mexico State U	67,948	102,665	118,758	16	75
U of North Texas	64,741	101,092	107,310	6	66
U of Virginia	118,627	103,334	102,391	(1)	(14)
Totals	9,646,256	12,780,846	13,547,146		
Weighted averages percentages of gain				6	40

*Includes only the doctoral cluster with campuses at Madison and Milwaukee.

**The figures for some fiscal years do not include amounts reported as a lump sum such as salary increases, fringe benefits, collective bargaining or interdepartmental transfers.

***Includes the medical school which is not located on the main campus.

Table 12

Consolidated Systems of Higher Education Which Received $100 Million or More of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses, Fiscal Years 1985-86, 1993-94 and 1995-96, With Percentages of Gain Over the Most Recent Two and 10 Years (in thousands of dollars)

State/System	Year 1985-86	Year 1993-94	Year 1995-96	2-year Gain Percent	10-year Gain Percent
CA California State U	1,258,496	1,458,698	1,621,580	11	29
NC U of North Carolina	814,565	1,206,940	1,284,050	6	58
GA U System of Georgia	666,486	1,034,858	1,224,076	18	84
NY State U of NY	1,253,814	1,251,299	1,148,875	(8)	(8)
FL State U System of Florida	738,144	986,716	1,142,858	16	55
MA Board of Regents	711,102	826,995	912,526	N/C	N/C
WI U of Wisconsin System	538,581	757,369	785,083	4	46
MS Insts of Higher Learning	371,687	458,989	659,292	44	77
AZ Board of Regents	374,932	540,320	609,324	13	63
NY City U of New York	434,064	597,002	572,936	(4)	32
MD U of Maryland	362,524	520,778	560,254	8	55
IA Board of Regents	295,375	472,830	512,329	8	73
TN Bd of Regents System	294,945	452,704	501,610	11	70
KS Board of Regents	313,028	427,921	464,444	9	48
UT Board of Regents	244,441	366,493	424,899	16	74
PA State System of Higher Ed	268,156	379,023	388,016	2	45
OR System of High Ed	243,836	325,317	290,429	(11)	19
ID Board of Education	119,042	201,334	237,309	18	99
WV State University System	146,467	213,871	235,527	10	61
LA Bd of Trustees System	179,043	214,341	227,339	6	27
NV U of Nevada System	94,400	194,219	224,143	15	137
MN State University System*	116,217	175,399	186,954	7	61
IL Board of Governors	134,000	159,474	179,208	12	34
IL Board of Regents	147,600	158,522	173,764	10	18
ND Board of Higher Education	120,472	144,273	151,310	5	26
ME U of Maine System	77,976	132,726	132,643	0	70
RI Bd of Governors for H Ed	102,276	112,741	128,092	14	25
MT Montana U System	106,150	125,285	122,620	(2)	16
CO State Bd of Agriculture	76,888	109,055	117,219	7	52
SD Board of Regents	61,971	111,022	116,890	5	89
TX State University System	68,487	103,449	116,150	12	70
Totals	10,735,165	14,219,963	15,451,749		
Weighted averages percentages of gain				9	44

*For FY1995-96, the dollar amount is estimated.

State-by-State Appropriations

The Nature of the Data

The individual state tables in this section reflect decisions made by legislatures in the 50 states about the amount of state tax to be appropriated in FY96 for operating expenses of colleges and universities.

State tax appropriations are a major source of revenue and are the focus of this report (local taxes, federal funds and student tuition are excluded). These data sometimes are referred to as *total state tax effort* for higher education. Thus, funds are included if legislatures made appropriations to higher education using state taxes as the revenue source.

These figures include not only campus operating funds, but also amounts for state scholarship programs, even if the funds go to students attending private or independent institutions; to private or independent colleges and universities if appropriated from state tax funds; to statewide coordinating and governing boards; and to state agencies as long s the funds are destined to be allocated to higher education.

The section entitled, "What the Figures Are Intended to Mean," includes the specific instructions sent to each state for the purpose of clarifying data collection and reporting.

Major Data Characteristics

The state tax appropriations data have fundamental characteristics that help define their nature and use. In states with community colleges funded by local taxes, rather than or in addition to state taxes, these data reflect only the state's share, not the local tax share or the share represented by student tuition. During the 1980s, the level of student tuition charged by public colleges and universities began to rise rapidly after decades of a typically low-tuition policy in the public sector in most states. In fact, the rate of rising tuition levels in the public sector in the mid- to late-1980s outpaced the rate at which tuition increased at private colleges and universities. This caused considerable anxiety among students, parents and state lawmakers, whose concern about tuition increases resulted in legislative hearings at both state and federal levels.

Another fundamental characteristic is that these data represent appropriations and not expenditures. Appropriations data reflect legislative decisions and include revisions to the extent that revisions represent appropriations, rather than expenditures. Expenditures generally are made at the campus level after legislative appropriation. Expenditure data are used in the U.S. Government publication, *State Higher Education Profiles*. Expenditure data generally are not available until approximately three years after appropriations data are published.

After the initial legislative decisions are made for higher education, supplementary decisions may be made either by a legislature or by a governor. These later decisions are termed data revisions, and, if reported by states to the *Grapevine* monthly research report, they are included in this publication. Two columns of data appear in each state table: one column reflects legislative decisions made in the previous fiscal year, the other those made in the current year. The designation "(R)" following the heading for fiscal year 1995 indicates that a revision was made in the initial legislative decision.

When states report these higher education appropriations to the *Grapevine* monthly research report, they include campus figures as well as amounts allocated to agencies and organizations other than individual campuses. These agencies include statewide coordinating boards, also known as state higher education agencies, as well as governing boards for individual campuses or for systems of higher education, such as consolidated systems and multi-campus systems. State tax funds allocated to state scholarship programs and agencies are included in these figures, regardless of whether recipients attend public campuses or private institutions. Also included are state tax dollars appropriated by the legislature to another state agency, such as the state treasurer or state health department, to be used for such things as faculty and staff fringe benefits or funds for medical and health education.

These appropriations data also include sums destined for agricultural extension and for research. The key is whether colleges and universities expend the funds as part of their campus operating budgets. Also considered is whether or not the students being educated are ranked at higher and postsecondary education levels for the purposes of enrollment, versus enrollment at other education levels such as a vocational-technical program that educates students at levels below the 13th grade.

In spite of all these definitions, exclusions and caveats, it must be recognized that some states have unique budget-

ing and accounting practices, meaning that these data can only begin to approach comparability. These data, however, are timely because they are published as soon as possible after legislative decisions are made. They are accurate because they include revisions, and they are comprehensive because they reflect the total amount of state taxes either appropriated or destined for the operations of colleges and universities.

What the Figures Are Intended to Mean

Listed below are the ground rules used to achieve uniform reporting. Different practices among the 50 states make it impossible to eliminate all inconsistencies and to ensure absolute comparability among states and institutions. We emphasize that comparisons are useful only if the data are correctly interpreted.

1. Report only appropriations, not actual expenditures.
2. Report only sums appropriated for annual operating expenses.
3. For state tax appropriations in complex universities, set out separately the sums appropriated for (or allocated to) the main campuses, branch campuses and medical centers (even if on the main campus). The medical center item should include operation of colleges of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy and nursing, and teaching hospitals, either lumped as one sum or set out separately as preferred.
4. Include:
   - Sums appropriated for state aid to local public community colleges and for operation of state-supported community colleges, and for vocation-technical two-year colleges or institutes that are predominantly for high school graduates and adult students.
   - Sums appropriated to statewide coordinating boards or governing boards, either for board expenses or for allocation by the board to other institutions or both.
   - Sums appropriated for state scholarships or other student financial aid.
   - Sums destined for higher education but appropriated to some other state agency. Examples: funds intended for faculty fringe benefits may be appropriated to the state treasurer and disbursed by that office; certain funds for medical and health education may be appropriated to the state department of health and disbursed from that department. Sometimes these sums have to be estimated because the exact amount disbursed cannot be known until after the end of the fiscal period.
   - Appropriations directed to private institutions of higher education at all levels.
5. Exclude:
   - Appropriations for capital outlays and debt service.
   - Appropriations of sums derived from federal sources, student fees, auxiliary enterprises and other non-tax sources.

State Tables

ALABAMA

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in Alabama (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95(R)	1995-96
University of Alabama		
Tuscaloosa	$109,527	$101,861
Birmingham	195,012	178,357
Huntsville	37,734	34,236
Mental Health Transfer	4,433	4,299
Subtotal, U of A	*346,706*	*318,753*
Auburn University System		
Auburn U, Main Campus	169,941	157,367
Montgomery campus	17,323	16,093
Subtotal, AU	*187,264*	*173,460*
University of South Alabama	73,912	69,078
Troy State U System		
TSU Main campus	20,111	18,851
TSU, Montgomery	4,427	4,150
TSU, Dothan	4,715	4,420
Subtotal, TSU	*29,253*	*27,421*
Alabama State University	27,397	25,230
Jacksonville State U	26,954	24,465
Alabama A&M University	27,140	24,881
University of North Alabama	19,209	18,105
University of Montevallo	13,627	12,924
University of West Alabama*	8,528	8,030
Athens State College	7,152	7,019
Subtotal, Senior Institutions	*767,142*	*709,366*
Junior Colleges	202,580	196,005
Voc/Tech Statewide Programs	17,128	8,516
Dept Postsecondary Education	2,581	2,354
Private Institutions	6,157	5,165
Pvt school student grants	6,225	5,600
Subtotal, Pvt	*12,382*	*10,765*
Marine environment consort	2,641	2,538
Financial aid		
Medical scholarships	613	521
Dental scholarships	159	135
Optometric scholarships	135	115
Chiropractic scholarships	45	38
AL Natl Guard scholarships	782	600
Subtotal, Fin Aid	*1,734*	*1,409*
Commission on Higher Ed	3,697	3,483
Student aid programs	5,293	3,447
EPSCOR Research consortium	1,000	600
Dept of Veterans Affairs	4,153	6,039
Small bus dev consortium	625	250
SREB	520	447
Other, statewide	4,743	3,411
Total	**$1,026,219**	**$948,630**

* Formerly known as Livingston University.

ALASKA

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in Alaska (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95(R)	1995-96
University of Alaska		
Fairbanks	$ 54,841	$ 54,103
Rural College	4,976	3,022
Tanana Valley		1,912
Chukchi	902	852
Kuskokwim	2,792	2,717
Northwest	1,326	1,326
Bristol Bay	635	634
Interior-Aleutians	1,034	1,034
Organized research	8,883	8,820
Sch Fisheries-Ocean Science	4,863	4,863
Coop extension services	3,262	3,221
Subtotal, U of A, F	*83,514*	*82,504*
Anchorage	51,002	50,313
Kenai Peninsula College	3,034	2,942
Kodiak College	1,770	1,756
Matanuska-Susitna Coll	2,322	2,424
Homer Campus	336	347
Prince William Sound CC	1,607	1,563
High Ed Armed Forces	377	373
Subtotal, UA, A	*60,448*	*59,718*
Southeast		
Juneau	10,241	10,143
Sitka	1,805	1,468
Ketchikan	1,484	1,785
Subtotal, U of A, SE	*13,530*	*13,396*
Statewide programs & services		
Statewide services	3,855	6,772
Network	5,063	4,972
Subtotal, S P & S	*8,918*	*11,744*
Subtotal, U of A	*166,410*	*167,362*
WICHE	659	326
Postsecondary Ed Commission	1,491	1,576
Total	**$168,560**	**$169,264**

ARIZONA

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in Arizona (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95(R)	1995-96
University of Arizona	$214,824	$225,183
College of medicine	44,543	46,408
Subtotal, U of A	*259,367*	*271,591*
Arizona State U, Tempe	198,294	209,999
East campus	2,122	1,843
West campus	32,236	33,439
Subtotal, ASU	*232,652*	*245,281*
Northern Arizona University	81,583	86,473
Board of Regents and WICHE	6,230	5,979
Subtotal, State U's	*579,832*	*609,324*
State aid to comm colls	83,393	87,469
Comm College Board	866	809
Subtotal, CC's	*84,259*	*88,278*
Total	**$664,091**	**$697,602**

ARKANSAS

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in Arkansas (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95(R)	1995-96
U of Arkansas System		
Fayetteville campus	$ 74,336	$ 76,031
Medical sciences	62,027	64,186
Ag experiment stations	18,283	21,196
Coop extension service	17,920	18,137
Archeological survey	1,213	1,227
Little Rock campus	36,947	39,979
Pine Bluff campus	14,483	15,159
Monticello campus	8,458	8,665
System administration	1,918	1,943
Subtotal, U of A	*235,585*	*246,523*
Arkansas State U	35,791	36,969
Beebe branch*	6,035	6,934
Mountain Home branch*	1,249	1,068
Subtotal, ASU	*43,075*	*44,971*
Southern Arkansas U	10,049	10,273
Technical branch	3,902	4,166
Subtotal, SAU	*13,951*	*14,439*
U of Central Arkansas	28,526	32,746
Arkansas Tech U	14,951	15,342
Henderson State U	12,490	13,245
Community Colleges**	39,313	43,032
Technical Colleges***	12,534	13,570
Corporate Tax	7,280	7,166
Subtotal, T C's	*19,814*	*20,736*
So Regional Education Boards	135	150
Dental & vet aid	1,264	1,330
Other dental, vet, optometry	814	905
State scholarship aid (SSIG)	3,571	3,700
Dependents & survivors scholar	55	60
Other state scholarships	6,984	10,975
Other appropriations	4,508	3,697
Total	**$425,036**	**$451,851**

* Includes former technical colleges which are now branches of Arkansas State University.

** Now includes appropriations formerly reported as El Dorado branch of Southern Arkansas U and as three technical colleges.

*** Caution to those using these data: because of reorganization, the figures for technical and community colleges will not be comparable with those reported before FY1992-93.

CALIFORNIA

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in California (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95(R)	1995-96
University of California	$1,825,901	$1,912,205
California State University*	1,599,619	1,621,580
Community Colleges	1,169,614	1,294,000
Hastings College of Law	11,804	12,012
Student Aid Commission	226,215	230,575
Postsecondary Ed Commission	2,402	2,428
Total	**$4,835,555**	**$5,072,800**

*Beginning with FY1995-96, the California Maritime Academy became a campus of the CSU system. State budget data are no longer reported separately for CMA.

COLORADO

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in Colorado (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95(R)	1995-96
University of Colorado*	$153,877	$162,858
Health Sciences Center**	1,730	2,228
Subtotal, U of C	*155,607*	*165,086*
State Board of Agriculture***	91,958	97,497
Ag experiment station	8,380	8,351
Ag extension service	8,169	7,776
Forest service	3,317	3,595
Subtotal, St Bd of Ag	*111,824*	*117,219*
U of Northern Colorado	31,738	33,630
Colorado School of Mines	13,298	14,088
Trustees of State Colls+	55,694	60,115
State Board Comm Colls & Occupational Education		
State Community Colleges	77,095	81,867
District Junior Colleges	15,308	16,062
Occupational education	27,915	29,784
Subtotal, SBCCOE	*120,318*	*127,713*
Auraria Higher Education Center++		
Council on Arts & Humanities	1,622	1,691
State Historical Society	1,673	1,832
Colorado Advanced Technology	3,572	3,572
Commission on Higher Ed	1,736	1,750
Student aid	46,504	52,772
Vet and Ntl Guard tuition	15	15
Other	433	467
Subtotal, CCHE	*48,688*	*55,004*
Total	**$544,034**	**$579,950**

*Appropriated to the Board of Regents for allocation to the campuses at Boulder, Denver and Colorado Springs.

**Appropriation for the indigent care program has been transferred out of the Deptment of Higher Education. Appropriate adjustments will need to be made to data reported before FY1994-95 for comparability.

***The State Board of Agriculture governs the U of Southern Colorado, Ft. Lewis College and Colorado State U.

+Includes Mesa State College, Metropolitan State College, Western State College and Adams State College.

++Funded by transfers from the Regents of the U of Colorado, Trustees of State Colleges and the State Community Colleges.

CONNECTICUT

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in Connecticut (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95(R)	1995-96
University of Connecticut	$135,324	$133,850
Health center	53,451	55,224
Subtotal, U of C	*188,775*	*189,074*
State Universities		
Southern	32,051	31,744
Central	31,785	31,402
Western	16,321	15,980
Eastern	13,764	13,706
Central office	2,260	2,081
Subtotal, S U's	*96,181*	*94,913*
Bd for State Acad Awards*	640	701
Community/Tech Colleges	81,456	80,464
Dept of Higher Education	3,336	3,499
Payment to others	20,179	20,032
Fringe benefits (est)	111,775	113,259
Total	**$502,342**	**$501,942**

*The Board for State Academic Awards is an external degree college.

DELAWARE

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in Delaware (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95	1995-96
University of Delaware*	$70,716	$73,027
Scholarships & fin aid	4,566	4,992
State geologist*	1,107	1,078
Sea grant	377	387
Subtotal, U of D	*76,766*	*79,484*
Delaware State University*	21,199	22,057
Institute Med Ed & Research	1,594	1,651
Institute Dental Ed & Research	100	100
Tech & Community Colleges*	35,847	37,868
Higher Ed Commission	1,926	1,892
Total	**$137,432**	**$143,052**
*Includes one-time appropriations (in $1,000s):		
U of Delaware	1,050	1,100
State geologist	54	
Delaware State U	1,100	1,000
Tech & Comm Colls	1,618	1,346

FLORIDA

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in Florida (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95(R)	1995-96
State University System		
University of Florida	$173,235	$183,380
Health center	90,993	93,190
Inst of Food & Ag Science	100,455	104,358
Subtotal, U of F	*364,683*	*380,928*
U of South Florida	132,655	140,665
Medical center	46,671	48,309
Subtotal, U of SF	*179,326*	*188,974*
Florida State University	150,022	156,120
Florida International U	82,372	90,304
U of Central Florida	74,797	86,662
Florida Atlantic U	58,636	65,475
Florida A&M University	50,839	54,535
U of West Florida	33,802	35,138
U of North Florida	31,514	34,927
Florida Gulf Coast	4,229	9,018
System reserve	14,602	16,147
Board of Regents	8,936	9,402
SREB	245	178
Challenge Grants	2,380	15,050
Subtotal, BoR	*11,561*	*24,630*
Subtotal, St U System,	*1,056,383*	*1,142,858*
Student Financial Assistance	83,039	89,583
Postsecondary Ed Plan Comm	822	844
Private Institutions		
University of Miami		
Medical school*	13,325	13,645
Nursing School	631	631
Med training sim lab*	1,500	1,500
Spinal Cord*	500	500
Other	1,197	1,473
Subtotal, U of M	*17,153*	*17,749*
Barry U, soc work/nursing	495	494
Bethune-Cookman	568	569
Comm hospital ed program*	5,162	5,162
Edward Waters Upgrade	210	210
Florida Inst Tech Science	488	488
Florida Southern U	123	123
Nova University	831	831
SE Coll Osteopathic Med*	2,774	3,204
SECOM rural unmet needs*	125	125
Tuition asst, pvt inst	19,872	19,852
Other assistance	8,630	2,126
Subtotal, Pvt	*56,431*	*50,933*
State aid to community coll	501,103	542,862
State Board of Comm Coll	3,627	3,767
Subtotal, CC's	*504,730*	*546,629*
Total	**$1,701,405**	**$1,830,847**

*Assigned to the Board of Regents office. These sums have not been included in the subtotal for the BoR.

GEORGIA

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in Georgia (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95(R)	1995-96
University of Georgia	$235,854	$250,863
Ag experiment station	34,262	36,544
Coop extension service	27,767	30,151
Vet med experiment station	2,652	2,732
Skidaway Inst Oceanography	1,461	1,532
Marine extension service	1,285	1,355
Marine Institute	916	989
Vet med teaching hospital	493	513
Minority business entrpse	320	995
Forest research	338	363
Athens/Tifton Vet Labs	90	121
Subtotal, U of G	*305,438*	*326,158*
Medical College of Georgia	76,227	85,385
Talmadge Memorial Hospital	30,643	31,891
Joint Bd Family Practice	22,495	23,791
Student Ed Enrichment	349	364
Subtotal, MC of G	*129,714*	*141,431*
Georgia Institute of Tech	111,409	120,109
Georgia Tech Research Institute	10,744	11,249
Education ext services	559	581
Advanced Tech Devel Center	1,891	1,979
Agricultural research	1,238	1,558
Center for Rehabilitation Tech	982	1,020
Subtotal, GIT	*126,823*	*136,496*
Georgia State University	115,190	121,808
Georgia Southern College	54,025	55,257
Senior Colleges		
Valdosta State College	29,012	33,396
Kennesaw College	30,219	32,439
West Georgia College	25,649	27,800
Georgia College	18,583	20,361
Columbus College	17,645	19,183
Augusta College	16,635	18,028
Armstrong State College	15,403	17,736
Southern College of Tech	15,764	16,463
Fort Valley State College	13,999	15,317
Savannah State College	13,487	14,680
Albany State College	13,410	14,259
Clayton State College	12,433	13,173
North Georgia College	11,526	12,460
Georgia Southwestern Coll	9,814	10,406
Subtotal, S C's	*243,579*	*265,701*

(Continued from the previous column)

Junior Colleges		
DeKalb College	34,660	38,212
Macon College	11,215	11,766
Abraham Baldwin Ag College	9,433	9,925
Darton College	7,464	8,682
Gainesville College	7,794	8,224
Floyd College	7,107	8,015
Middle Georgia College	7,047	7,818
Dalton College	6,205	7,230
Gordon College	5,394	6,391
Atlanta Metro College	4,830	5,792
Brunswick College	5,197	5,747
South Georgia College	4,842	5,208
Bainbridge College	3,155	3,408
Waycross College	2,610	2,825
East Georgia College	2,133	2,506
Subtotal, J C's	*119,086*	*131,749*
Regents of University System	5,285	6,295
SREB payments	1,601	892
Medical scholarships	1,253	1,348
Regents opportunity grants	600	600
Regents scholarships	200	200
Information technology	4,889	5,063
Georgia Military College	821	1,035
Public telecommunications	9,397	14,227
Research consortium	4,347	5,000
Office of Tech Policy	300	355
Subtotal, R of US	*28,693*	*35,015*
Unallocated reserve	2,080	10,461
Total	**$1,124,628**	**$1,224,076**

HAWAII

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in Hawaii (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95(R)	1995-96
University of Hawaii		
University of Hawaii, Manoa	$186,938	$162,270
School of medicine	15,388	14,483
School of nursing	3,908	3,528
Ag experiment station	10,995	9,883
Coop extension service	6,285	5,759
Subtotal, U of H, M	*223,514*	*195,923*
University of Hawaii, Hilo	20,970	19,508
U of H, West Oahu	2,135	2,147
Community Colleges	78,784	71,751
Systemwide support	24,429	24,497
Subtotal, U of H	*349,832*	*313,826*
WICHE	1,116	1,078
Fringe benefits (est)	67,000	67,000
Less tuition and other revenue	(35,300)	(42,622)
Total	**$382,648**	**$339,282**

IDAHO

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in Idaho (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95(R)	1995-96
University of Idaho	$62,236	$64,764
Ag research/coop ext	19,435	19,271
WAMI medical education	2,310	2,401
WOI veterinary medicine	1,170	1,212
Forestry research	453	468
Geological survey	607	617
Subtotal, U of I	*86,211*	*88,733*
Boise State University	49,117	51,593
Idaho State University	42,640	44,332
Idaho Dental Ed Program	472	506
Museum of Natural History	441	451
Subtotal, ISU	*43,553*	*45,289*
Lewis-Clark State College	8,393	8,497
Competitive Research	2,100	2,100
Small Business Center	240	240
Community College support	10,239	11,215
Vocational education	23,570	25,275
State Board of Education	1,003	1,005
Scholarships and grants	2,045	2,044
Medical education & WICHE	1,147	1,318
Total	**$227,618**	**$237,309**

ILLINOIS

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in Illinois (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95(R)	1995-96
University of Illinois		
Urbana/Champaign	$277,398	$290,385
Chicago	294,751	310,470
Springfield*	18,938	20,050
Central administration	41,531	43,565
Subtotal, U of I	*632,618*	*664,470*
Southern Illinois University		
Carbondale	130,604	139,549
Edwardsville	55,092	57,837
Central administration	1,924	1,991
Subtotal, SIU	*187,620*	*199,377*
Board of Regents		
Northern Ilinois U	93,206	97,580
Illinois State University	70,689	74,898
Board office	1,394	1,286
Subtotal, BoR	*165,289*	*173,764*
Board of Governors		
Western Illinois U	49,298	51,259
Eastern Illinois U	38,023	40,338
Northeastern Illinois U	33,572	35,020
Chicago State University	28,384	30,079
Governors State University	19,393	20,346
Board Office	2,300	2,166
Subtotal, BoG	*170,970*	*179,208*
Community Colleges	266,755	279,940
Board office	1,562	1,709
Subtotal, CC's	*268,317*	*281,649*
IL Student Assistance Commission		
Scholarships and grants	268,868	283,920
Administration	4,733	4,841
Subtotal, ISAC	*273,601*	*288,761*
IL Board of Higher Education	2,238	2,328
Grant programs**	53,078	59,203
Subtotal, IBHE	*55,316*	*61,531*
U's civil serv merit board	951	1,008
Other appropriations		
Vets/MIA dep scholarships	457	489
Health, life insur (est)	124,678	112,898
Worker & unemployment ins	6,651	6,464
Tech trans & innov grants	422	422
Small business dev centers	623	623
Subtotal, Other	*132,831*	*120,896*
Total	**$1,887,513**	**$1,970,664**

*Formerly Sangamon State University, part of the Board of Regents System

**Includes (in $1,000s):

Grants to private inst	17,490	18,170
Health Ed grants	18,580	19,575
Institution grant prog	17,008	21,458

INDIANA

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in Indiana (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95	1995-96
Indiana University		
Bloomington	$146,862	$152,016
IUPUI - Indianapolis*	59,063	60,437
Health Division	76,907	80,545
Family Practice	1,412	2,412
Regional campuses		
South Bend	15,306	15,973
Northwest	14,300	14,915
Southeast	11,644	11,986
Kokomo	7,981	8,327
East	5,021	5,601
Telecommunications	5,215	5,446
Developmental Training Ctr	2,073	2,156
Chemical test training	536	558
Optometry education	2	29
Geological Survey	2,530	2,631
Subtotal, IU	*348,852*	*363,032*
Purdue University		
West Lafayette	176,341	182,555
IUPU-Fort Wayne*	23,157	23,874
Regional campuses		
Calumet	19,123	20,193
North Central	6,299	6,765
Technology Programs	3,821	4,529
County extension service	3,669	3,816
Ag experiment station	2,746	2,856
Animal disease lab	3,547	3,661
Crop production research	55	57
Valparaiso nursing	85	89
Ag extension/research	3,107	3,301
Aviation tech (Purdue)	407	
Subtotal, PU	*242,357*	*251,696*
Ball State U	100,544	103,809
Indiana State U	63,156	65,080
U of Southern Indiana	17,934	18,983
Vincennes U**	24,625	25,741
Indiana Voc Tech College	60,192	66,010
Commission for Higher Ed	1,234	1,285
Coll placement assessment	788	820
Student Assistance Comm	59,855	74,995
Program start-up fund	2,335	3,413
Library Automation	150	150
21st Century Scholars admin	636	
Distance education	350	714
Endowment for Teaching Excellence	500	
Total	**$923,508**	**$975,728**

*IUPU is an acronym for Indiana University-Purdue University.
**A two-year community college.

IOWA

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in Iowa (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95(R)	1995-96
University of Iowa	$190,980	$201,437
Psychiatric hospital	6,994	7,214
Hospital school	5,664	5,915
Oakdale campus	2,831	2,887
Family practice med train	1,841	2,060
Other	2,994	3,194
Subtotal, U of I	*211,304*	*222,707*
Iowa State University	151,332	159,429
Ag and home ec exper sta	30,687	31,728
Coop extension service	18,270	19,069
Livestock research	276	276
Other	5,883	5,998
Subtotal, ISU	*206,448*	*216,500*
University of Northern Iowa	68,124	71,674
Board of Regents Office	1,125	1,134
Tri-State Graduate Center	72	75
Quad Cities Grad Center	150	154
SW Iowa Research Center	72	74
Other	11	11
Subtotal, Board Office	*1,430*	*1,448*
Subtotal, Regents Programs	*487,306*	*512,329*
Area Colleges	114,388	118,471
College Aid Commission	301	306
Pvt coll tuition grants*	32,422	35,670
State scholarships**	475	475
Voc-tech tuition grants	1,425	1,425
University of Osteopathy*	365	379
College work study**	3,177	2,898
Grad student assistance	72	72
Iowa Grants**	1,618	1,398
Subtotal, CAC	*39,855*	*42,623*
Total	**$641,549**	**$673,423**

*Support for private institutions only.
**Portions of these programs are appropriated to private colleges.

KANSAS

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in Kansas (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95(R)	1995-96
University of Kansas	$108,183	$109,323
Medical center	79,030	82,096
Subtotal, U of K	*187,213*	*191,419*
Kansas State University	116,561	119,965
Veterinary medical center	8,099	8,331
College of Technology	4,455	4,520
Subtotal, KSU	*129,115*	*132,816*
Wichita State University	50,657	52,352
Pittsburg State University	24,528	25,493
Fort Hays State University	24,092	25,182
Emporia State University	23,387	24,380
Board of Regents	11,816	12,802
Subtotal, Regents System	*450,808*	*464,444*
Aid to Washburn University	6,807	7,045
Aid to community colleges	51,520	53,626
Total	**$509,135**	**$525,115**

KENTUCKY

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in Kentucky (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95(R)	1995-96
University of Kentucky	$107,988	$239,318
Medical Center*	69,241	
Ag Experiment Station*	55,239	
UK Community Colleges	63,013	64,885
Subtotal, U of K	*295,481*	*304,203*
University of Louisville	73,080	131,201
Medical Center*	54,239	
Subtotal, U of L	*127,319*	*131,201*
Eastern Kentucky U	48,681	50,125
Western Kentucky U	47,357	48,675
Murray State U	35,368	36,330
Morehead State U	28,972	29,744
Northern Kentucky U	24,658	25,390
Kentucky State U	16,085	16,563
Higher Ed Assist Authority	26,058	27,169
Council on Higher Ed	5,403	5,498
EPSCoR	2,227	2,227
Total	**$657,609**	**$677,125**

*For FY1995-96, the appropriations for the medical centers and agriculture are included in the amounts reported for the main campus.

LOUISIANA

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in Louisiana (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95	1995-96
LA State University System		
Baton Rouge	$104,672	$108,843
Medical center	79,460	61,466
Ctr Ag Sci & Rural Devel	54,427	55,898
Veterinary medicine	12,700	12,700
Law center	4,542	4,625
New Orleans campus	33,184	34,194
Shreveport campus	8,629	8,952
Alexandria campus	4,750	4,829
Eunice campus	3,967	4,114
Pennington Biomed Res Ctr	4,354	5,000
System Board	1,501	1,546
Subtotal, LSU	*312,186*	*302,167*
Board of Trustees System		
U of Southwestern LA	39,959	41,214
Louisiana Tech U	29,139	30,280
Northeast LA U	29,152	29,564
Southeastern LA U	26,439	27,389
Northwestern State U	19,320	19,864
McNeese State U	17,919	18,270
Grambling State U	18,084	18,567
Nicholls State U	17,011	17,368
Delgado Comm College	18,724	18,766
Nunez Comm College	3,201	3,744
System Board	886	2,313
Subtotal, Bd of T	*219,834*	*227,339*
Southern University System		
Baton Rouge	36,720	37,836
New Orleans	9,074	9,367
Shreveport	4,174	4,235
System Board	892	4,094
Subtotal, SUS	*50,860*	*55,532*
LA Univ Marine Consortium	1,709	1,793
Board of Regents, admin	1,729	2,182
Louisiana Library Network		1,085
U.S. v. Louisiana Settlement		500
Aid to Private Institutions	3,260	3,260
Total	**$589,578**	**$593,858**

MAINE

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in Maine (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95(R)	1995-96
University of Maine System	$132,726	$132,643
Maine Public Broadcast Corp	2,230	2,230
Maine Tech College System	26,142	29,378
Maine Maritime Academy	6,472	6,505
Grant/loan/scholarships	1,275	1,018
Incentive scholarships	5,270	5,246
Other scholarships	408	2,863
Total	**$174,523**	**$179,883**

MARYLAND

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in Maryland (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95(R)	1995-96
University of Maryland		
College Park	$237,275	$240,706
Baltimore City	101,840	102,897
Towson State University	45,005	45,485
Baltimore County	44,145	44,720
Salisbury State College	19,551	19,756
Frostburg State College	19,174	19,361
University of Baltimore	18,526	18,849
Eastern Shore	15,561	15,637
Bowie State College	13,199	13,360
Coppin State College	13,017	13,045
University College*	1	
Ctr, environ & estuarine	8,095	8,098
Biotech & sea grant	9,887	12,089
System administration	6,207	6,251
Subtotal, U of M	*551,483*	*560,254*
Morgan State University	32,464	32,704
St. Mary's College of MD	10,998	11,301
State scholarship board	31,327	37,482
Higher Education Commission	6,844	9,712
Aid to private higher ed	26,220	28,419
Aid to community colleges	113,530	119,155
Baltimore City Comm Coll	16,554	16,591
Subtotal, CC's	*130,084*	*135,746*
Total	**$789,420**	**$815,618**

* UM-University College does not normally receive General Funds.

MASSACHUSETTS

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in Massachusetts (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95(R)	1995-96
University of Massachusetts		
Amherst	$167,812	$171,589
Boston	61,954	63,345
Lowell	53,693	54,953
Dartmouth*	34,455	35,555
Worchester (Medical School)	24,821	27,270
Toxics Use Reduction Inst	1,464	1,763
Subtotal, U of M	*344,199*	*354,475*
State Colleges		
Salem	22,689	23,828
Bridgewater	21,590	22,729
Fitchburg	18,271	18,731
Framingham	15,291	15,656
Worcester	14,956	15,292
Westfield	14,456	14,776
North Adams	10,169	10,411
Mass College of Art	9,390	9,650
Mass Maritime	8,302	8,503
Health & Welfare	1,000	1,000
Subtotal, S C's	*136,114*	*140,576*
Community Colleges		
Springfield	15,944	16,537
Massasoit	13,670	14,096
North Shore	13,902	14,094
Middlesex	11,964	12,229
Northern Essex	11,782	12,125
Bunker Hill	11,081	11,324
Holyoke	10,590	10,953
Roxbury	8,624	9,320
Bristol	8,962	9,250
Quinsigamond	8,654	8,852
Mass Bay	7,969	8,150
Cape Cod	7,186	7,330
Mt Wachusett	6,844	7,161
Berkshire	6,829	6,982
Greenfield	6,171	6,312
Health & Welfare	1,181	1,181
Subtotal, C C's	*151,353*	*155,896*
Higher Ed Coord Council	3,243	3,219
Student financial aid	63,651	66,718
Matching student aid	1,569	1,569
Tufts Veterinary Medicine	4,450	4,450
Fringe benefits	190,849	185,562
Other-Compact for education	60	60
Total	**$895,488**	**$912,525**

(Continued from the previous column)

*Formerly SE Massachusetts U.

Note: By state statute, starting in FY1993-94, the universities no longer retain tuition receipts. This change was offset by the legislature with increased appropriations. Comparison with former years will result in considerable distortion.

MICHIGAN

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in Michigan (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95	1995-96
University of Michigan		
Ann Arbor	$280,337	$288,747
Dearborn campus	19,249	19,826
Flint campus	17,395	17,917
Subtotal, U of M	*316,981*	*326,490*
Michigan State University	237,852	255,674
Ag experiment station	24,185	27,437
Coop extension service	21,362	23,631
Subtotal, MSU	*283,399*	*306,742*
Wayne State University	199,202	205,178
Western Michigan University	90,616	97,640
Eastern Michigan University	67,930	69,968
Central Michigan University	61,718	64,070
Ferris State College	43,025	44,315
Michigan Tech University	41,857	43,113
Northern Michigan University	40,891	42,118
Oakland University	37,153	38,267
Grand Valley State College	35,103	37,205
Saginaw Valley College	17,845	18,490
Lake Superior State College	10,932	11,260
Supportive services	1,723	1,775
Other	1,219	1,137
Subtotal, C's & U's	*1,249,594*	*1,307,768*
Scholarships and Grants		
Competitive scholarships	29,769	30,563
Private tuition grants	51,981	53,541
Private dental grants	4,046	4,167
Private general degree	4,649	4,788
Private allied health	749	771
Indian tuition	3,098	1,998
Michigan work-study	6,419	6,611
Part-time students	2,324	2,394
Robert C. Byrd Scholarship	750	1,100
Congress teach scholarshps	750	750
Mich Ed Opportunity Grants	1,826	1,881
Midwest higher ed compact	58	58
Tuition incentive prog/H.S.	8,565	12,397
Subtotal, S & G	*114,984*	*121,019*
Community Colleges	247,800	248,810
Less Federal Funds	(4,800)	(5,150)
Total	**$1,607,578**	**$1,672,447**

MINNESOTA

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in Minnesota (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95	1995-96
University of Minnesota*	$375,980	$395,432
Special appropriations	86,207	88,428
Subtotal, U of M	462,187	483,860
Minnesota State Colleges & Universities**		
State University System	179,621	
Community College System	104,248	
Technical College System	170,525	
Subtotal, MSC&U	*454,394*	*466,220*
Higher Education Coordinating Board		
Scholarships and grants	93,950	95,745
Tuition reciprocity	2,050	4,500
Work study	8,219	8,219
MINITEX library	2,063	2,108
Other	6,216	5,421
Subtotal, HECB	*112,498*	*115,993*
Higher Education Board	900	
Mayo Medical schools***	840	825
Totals	**$1,030,819**	**$1,066,898**

*Includes campuses at Minneapolis/St. Paul, Duluth, Morris, and Crookston governed by the University of Minnesota Board of Regents.

**In FY1995-96, includes 7 Minnesota state universities, 13 community colleges and 33 technical colleges governed by the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Board of Trustees.

***Private institutions.

MISSISSIPPI

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in Mississippi (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95(R)	1995-96
U of Mississippi	$ 50,312	$ 51,208
Medical Center	98,141	104,399
Pharmaceutical research	3,332	4,343
Off campus centers	914	914
Mineral resource institute	523	535
Law research institute	451	463
Subtotal, U of M	*153,673*	*161,862*
Mississippi State U	60,357	64,066
Ag & forest exper station	18,315	18,746
Coop extension	17,010	17,907
Coll of vet medicine	9,491	9,195
State chemical lab	3,153	1,342
Forest/Wildlife Research	3,991	4,711
Off campus centers	1,455	1,455
Water resources institute	131	131
Subtotal, MSU	*113,903*	*117,553*
U of Southern Mississippi	54,719	55,526
Off campus centers	3,849	3,821
Gulf Coast Research Lab	3,340	3,428
Subtotal, U of SM	*61,908*	*62,775*
Jackson State U	26,478	26,165
Alcorn State U	17,909	17,731
Delta State U	19,380	16,228
Miss U for Women	11,203	11,892
Miss Valley State U	10,245	9,976
Vocational education	53,202	58,785
Junior Colleges	131,200	134,314
Board of Community Colleges	901	6,896
University Research Center	3,345	3,404
Board of Trustees	11,587	9,633
Student financial aid	2,090	22,078
Totals	**$617,024**	**$659,292**

NOTE: FY1995-96 funding includes General Funds, Educational Enhancement Funds and a one-time appropriation of $12,587,027 from current fiscal year cash reserves.

MISSOURI

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in Missouri (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95(R)	1995-96
U of Missouri System	$319,529	$335,541
Health related:		
Hospital and clinics	8,449	8,618
Ellis Fischel Cancer Ctr	4,011	4,091
Alzheimer's research	220	224
MO Inst of Mental Health	2,227	2,272
Renal disease treat prog	3,920	3,999
Subtotal, U of M	*338,356*	*354,745*
State Universities and Colleges		
Southwest Missouri State U	56,860	61,670
Central Missouri State U	42,109	44,724
Southeast Missouri State U	34,709	36,892
Northeast Missouri State U	30,705	32,671
Northwest Missouri State U	20,400	21,672
MO Western State College	14,238	15,403
MO Southern State College	14,207	15,323
Lincoln University	11,893	12,560
Harris-Stowe State College	6,273	6,862
Subtotal, U and C's	*231,394*	*247,777*
Aid to Public Jr Colleges	83,670	95,702
Grant & scholarship programs	21,312	22,441
Higher Education Coord Board	1,311	1,373
Total	**$676,043**	**$722,038**

Note: A small portion of the appropriations includes non-tax sources (lottery and gaming proceeds for education).

MONTANA

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in Montana (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95(R)	1995-96
University of Montana-Missoula	$28,560	$26,688
UM Coll of Tech-Missoula	2,232	2,277
Montana Tech	7,720	7,339
Montana Tech Division of Tech	1,301	1,342
Western Montana College	3,529	3,720
UM-Helena Coll of Tech	1,984	1,812
Forestry experiment station	754	734
Bureau of Mines	1,302	1,342
Subtotal, U of M	*47,382*	*45,254*
Montana State University-Bozeman	35,271	34,864
MSU-Billings	10,872	10,636
MSU-Billings Coll of Tech	1,341	1,487
MSU-Northern	6,078	6,170
MSU-Great Falls Coll of Tech	1,781	2,373
Ag experiment station	7,325	7,323
Coop extension service	2,838	2,892
Fire Service Training School	235	257
Subtotal, MSU	*65,741*	*66,002*
Board of Regents	34	33
Commissioner of Higher Education	994	1,104
Student assistance	5,020	5,358
Community colleges	4,125	4,869
Total	**$123,296**	**$122,620**

NOTE: This tabulation reflects a new organization. The four-year colleges were merged with the two universities. Three colleges of technology at Butte, Missoula and Billings were merged with the four-year campuses. The colleges of technology in Helena and Great Falls became higher education centers of the two universities.

NEBRASKA

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in Nebraska (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95	1995-96
University of Nebraska		
Lincoln	$150,092	$150,093
Medical center	71,376	71,376
Omaha	40,019	40,019
Kearney	21,982	21,982
System office*	22,118	35,513
Subtotal, U of N	*305,587*	*318,983*
State Colleges		
Wayne	10,348	11,010
Chadron	9,236	9,818
Peru	5,074	5,275
System office**	493	511
Subtotal, S C's	*25,151*	*26,614*
Technical Community Colls***	35,766	36,555
Coordinating Commission	856	899
Student Aid	2,205	2,658
Total	**$369,565**	**$385,709**

*Research and other funds held centrally have not been distributed to the campuses as of September 8, 1995.
**FY1994-95 and FY1995-96 each includes $40,000 pass-through funds for the Tri-State Graduate Center in Sioux City, Iowa.
***Includes funds from the Department of Labor for short-term job training, instructional equipment, tech prep, and faculty development for FY1994-95: $400,000.

NEVADA

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in Nevada (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95(R)	1995-96
U of Nevada, Reno	$51,977	$59,279
School of medicine	11,257	12,997
Ag experiment station	4,375	4,811
Coop extension service	3,989	4,301
Intercollegiate athletics	1,160	1,210
Statewide programs	3,831	4,121
Subtotal, U of N, R	*76,589*	*86,719*
U of Nevada, Las Vegas	57,543	64,287
Statewide programs	518	526
Intercollegiate athletics	1,202	1,270
Subtotal, U of N, LV	*59,263*	*66,083*
Community College Division		
Clark County	19,361	25,810
Truckee Meadows	12,346	15,053
Western Nevada	7,395	9,111
Northern Nevada	4,280	5,543
Subtotal, C C's	*43,382*	*55,517*
Business Center North	1,351	1,387
Business Center South	1,110	1,186
System computing center	8,099	8,247
Desert Research Institute	2,596	2,139
University Press	498	532
National Direct Student Loan	30	74
System administration	1,829	2,067
Special projects	192	192
Total	**$194,939**	**$224,143**

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in New Hampshire (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95	1995-96
U of New Hamp, Durham	$36,747	$35,713
Ag experiment station	3,045	3,013
Coop extension	2,240	2,360
Extension work, counties	1,080	1,083
Consulting center	146	143
Marine research & development	800	768
New Hampshire Network	1,986	1,924
Subtotal, UNH, Durham	*46,044*	*45,004*
U of New Hamp, Manchester	1,341	1,349
Subtotal, U of NH	*47,385*	*46,353*
Plymouth State College	8,369	8,430
Keene State College	7,847	8,230
School of Lifelong Learning	899	987
Subtotal, UNH System	*64,500*	*64,000*
Postsecondary Ed Commission	267	270
Incentive program	601	560
Veterinary medicine schools	147	140
Optometry school	6	
Dartmouth med grant prog	200	170
New England Brd Higher Ed	110	102
Nurses leverage grants	35	31
Nursing scholarships	35	31
War orphans scholarships	10	9
Leveraged incentive grants	338	305
Subtotal, PSEC	*1,749*	*1,618*
Postsec ed admin & support	1,915	2,471
New Hamp Technical Institute	5,402	4,831
Technical Colleges		
Manchester	2,735	2,474
Nashua	1,787	1,818
Claremont	2,023	1,770
Berlin	1,978	1,690
Stratham	1,633	1,298
Laconia	1,602	1,215
Subtotal, T C's	*17,160*	*15,096*
Total	**$85,324**	**$83,185**

NEW JERSEY

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in New Jersey (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95(R)	1995-96
Rutgers, State U of NJ	$234,089	$258,746
Ag experiment station	20,730	22,650
Subtotal, Rutgers	*254,819*	*281,396*
U of Medical & Dental of NJ	172,335	192,209
NJ Institute of Technology	41,543	44,883
State Colleges		
Montclair	36,458	39,900
Paterson	32,087	35,168
Trenton	29,951	32,961
Rowan College of NJ	29,705	32,777
Kean	29,045	31,616
Jersey City	25,808	27,896
Stockton	17,048	19,023
Ramapo	15,779	17,272
Thomas Edison	4,136	4,725
Subtotal, S C's	*220,017*	*241,338*
Health-related programs		
Private dental school aid	1,600	1,600
School of nursing aid	316	316
Vet med ed program	1,127	1,337
Coriell Inst Med Research	850	850
Subtotal, H-R	*3,893*	*4,103*
Other support programs		
Scholarly chairs	575	575
Special student populations	1,724	1,724
Other academic support	615	565
Urban/minority programs	4,400	4,400
Subtotal, other	*7,314*	*7,264*
Student aid	161,081	153,911
Chancellor's office, admin	3,350	3,630
Fringe benefits (est)	277,299	316,504
Aid to county comm colls	97,801	102,886
Aid to private institutions	20,000	21,120
Total	**$1,259,452**	**$1,369,244**

NEW MEXICO

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in New Mexico (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95	1995-96
University of New Mexico	$118,318	$121,605
Medical school	29,598	31,643
Cancer center	1,775	1,797
Medical-related programs	11,270	12,369
Medical investigator*	2,260	2,291
Gallup branch	4,987	5,518
Los Alamos branch	1,297	1,403
Valencia branch	2,471	2,682
Subtotal, U of NM	*171,976*	*179,308*
New Mexico State U	75,701	80,268
Ag experiment station	9,363	9,597
Ag extension service	6,813	6,967
St Dept of Agriculture*	5,342	5,922
Research Center	394	400
Dona Ana branch	5,963	6,332
Alamogordo branch	4,122	4,554
Carlsbad branch	2,315	3,050
Grants branch	1,548	1,668
Subtotal, NMSU	*111,561*	*118,758*
Eastern New Mexico U	20,541	21,381
Roswell branch	5,734	6,357
Subtotal, ENMU	*26,275*	*27,738*
NM Inst of Mining & Tech	14,985	16,005
State Bureau of Mines*	3,064	3,453
Research Center	2,434	2,507

(Continued from the previous column)

Subtotal, NMIMT	*20,483*	*21,965*
NM Highlands U	15,939	16,961
Western New Mexico U	10,954	12,074
Community Colleges		
Clovis branch	5,652	6,192
San Juan College	4,364	5,931
Northern New Mexico CC	5,649	5,801
Santa Fe CC	4,657	5,676
New Mexico JC	3,354	4,325
Subtotal, CC's	*23,676*	*27,925*
Vocational Technical Schools		
Albuquerque Tech Voc Inst	25,311	26,965
Luna Area Vocational	5,063	5,295
Tucumcari Area Vocational	1,723	1,855
Subtotal, V T S's	*32,097*	*34,115*
NM School for the Deaf	1,271	1,581
NM Military Institute**		1,257
Commission on Higher Ed	1,150	1,680
WICHE	79	78
Student Financial Aid	17,002	18,261
Student exhange grants	2,047	2,164
Other	2,992	2,597
Subtotal, CHE	*23,270*	*24,780*
Total	**$437,502**	**$466,462**

*State function administered through the institution.

**In FY1995-96, received state tax appropriation funding to complement the annual 'land and permanent fund' (oil and gas lease royalties) allocation.

NEW YORK

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in New York (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95(R)	1995-96
State University New York (SUNY)		
University Centers		
Stony Brook	$175,379	$179,202
Buffalo	215,860	222,396
Albany	97,509	99,247
Binghamton	74,898	76,995
Subtotal, U Ctrs	*563,646*	*577,840*
Medical Centers		
Downstate (NYC)	62,540	63,048
Upstate (Syracuse)	41,589	43,536
Subtotal, Med Ctrs	*104,129*	*106,584*
Colleges of Arts & Science		
Buffalo	51,445	52,137
Brockport	36,973	38,377
Oswego	36,304	38,696
New Paltz	33,422	34,862
Oneonta	29,872	29,705
Cortland	30,321	30,822
Plattsburgh	28,999	29,366
Geneseo	26,867	27,961
Fredonia	27,297	27,725
Potsdam	25,143	25,194
Purchase	23,914	24,607
Old Westbury	19,179	19,414
Subtotal, C of A&S	*369,736*	*378,866*
Statutory Colleges		
Land-Grant at Cornell	120,901	125,144
Ceramics at Alfred U	8,051	8,263
Subtotal, Stat Colls	*128,952*	*133,407*
Specialized Colleges		
Environment Sci & Forest	24,019	24,773
Empire State	19,665	20,006
Coll of Technology	13,389	13,956
Optometry	17,647	18,235
Maritime	9,410	9,792

(Continued from the previous column)

Subtotal, Spec Colls	*84,130*	*86,762*
Agricultural & Technical Colleges		
Farmingdale	34,081	33,858
Alfred	20,867	21,049
Cobleskill	15,178	15,895
Morrisville	15,210	15,634
Delhi	13,782	14,008
Canton	11,697	11,975
Subtotal, A&T Colls	*110,815*	*112,419*
University-wide programs	153,412	98,765
Fringe benefits	425,684	415,824
Cornell land script	35	35
SUNY gross total	1,940,539	1,910,502
Less student fees, etc.	(600,100)	(761,627)
SUNY net tax fund total	1,340,439	1,148,875
Cornell coop & extension	2,863	2,863
Community Colleges		
SUNY	282,203	284,094
CUNY	117,862	110,086
Subtotal, CC's	*400,065*	*394,180*
Other Programs		
Aid to CUNY	618,937	572,936
Tuition assistance	624,410	595,830
Aid to independent colls	88,857	77,200
Scholar & fellowships	11,437	10,284
Higher ed services corp	12,361	9,791
Higher ed administration	3,648	2,056
Aid to Native Americans	635	635
Technology initiatives	17,615	15,590
Aid to academic libraries	2,855	2,820
Subtotal, other	*1,380,755*	*1,287,142*
Total	**$3,124,122**	**$2,833,060**

NORTH CAROLINA

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in North Carolina (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95	1995-96
University of North Carolina		
UNC at Chapel Hill	$148,937	$149,841
Health affairs	120,040	125,185
Area health ed centers	36,040	38,426
Subtotal, UNC-CH	*305,017*	*313,452*
UNC-CH Hospitals*	43,532	44,647
NC State U at Raleigh	173,241	174,798
Sch of Veterinary Med	19,439	19,891
Ag research service	39,941	40,277
Coop extension service	29,898	31,773
Subtotal, NCSU	*262,519*	*266,739*
East Carolina University**	123,909	124,068
UNC at Greensboro	58,746	59,627
Appalachian State U	57,757	58,533
UNC at Charlotte	66,493	66,183
NC Ag & Tech St Univ	47,821	49,112
Western Carolina U	40,530	42,330
UNC at Wilmington	37,376	37,548
NC Central University	32,848	34,524
Fayetteville State U	22,814	23,135
Winston-Salem State U	19,241	19,546
UNC at Asheville	18,481	19,736
Pembroke State University	18,039	18,193
Elizabeth City State U	17,985	18,516
NC School of the Arts	12,226	10,533
General administration	21,283	17,849
Institutions allocations	4,732	5,966
Related programs***	53,273	53,813
Subtotal, U of NC	*1,264,622*	*1,284,050*
State support of Comm Colls	455,181	470,753
Ed benefits, vets' children	3,509	3,910
Total	**$1,723,312**	**$1,758,713**

*This is a teaching hospital, part of the medical complex at Chapel Hill, but administratively separate from UNC-CH. It is placed here for comparability with similar institutions in other states.

**Includes (in $1,000):

School of Medicine	39,758	40,169
Reduced by transfers to another state agency	17,081	

***Includes (in $1,000):

(a) To private institutions for financial aid to needy NC graduates:	13,774	13,664
(b) Tuition grant to each full-time NC undergraduate attending a private school:	26,283	26,079
(c) Aid to private medical schools and NC students attending them:	2,419	2,566

NORTH DAKOTA

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, undivided biennia fiscal years 1993-95 and 1995-97, in North Dakota (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1993-95(R)	1995-97
U of North Dakota	$ 76,035	$ 78,832
Medical center	25,360	25,843
UND Williston	2,874	3,872
UND Lake Region	3,025	3,844
Subtotal, U of ND	*107,294*	*112,391*
North Dakota State U	59,797	62,269
Ag experiment stations	25,594	27,189
Extension division	10,093	10,226
Bottineau branch	3,159	3,235
State forest service	1,319	1,336
Subtotal, NDSU	*99,962*	*104,255*
State College of Science	19,246	19,454
Minot State U	18,102	19,614
Dickinson State U	10,193	10,788
Valley City State U	8,907	9,145
Mayville State U	6,520	6,886
Bismarck St Coll (2-yr)	8,848	11,275
Subtotal, All Institutions	*279,072*	*293,808*
Board of Higher Education	2,345	2,421
Student financial assist	3,690	2,832
Prof Student Exchange	1,169	1,327
Pool of funds	102	51
Computer network mgmt	188	201
Research EPSCOR	1,980	1,980
Subtotal, BHE	*9,474*	*8,812*
Total	**$288,546**	**$302,620**

Note: Totals are for the biennia. Half of each total is used in the summary table.

OHIO

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in Ohio (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95(R)	1995-96
Ohio State University	$267,116	$274,776
Clinical teaching	16,284	16,219
Ag research center	22,440	24,786
Ag cooperative extension	17,223	18,868
Subtotal, OSU	*323,063*	*334,649*
University of Cincinnati	135,631	144,772
Clinical teaching	11,326	11,666
Subtotal, U of C	*146,957*	*156,438*
Ohio University	90,340	96,433
University of Akron	79,392	85,246
Kent State University	72,148	77,329
University of Toledo	70,073	76,072
Wright State University	63,061	68,697
Bowling Green State U	61,922	65,992
Cleveland State University	56,931	58,639
Miami University	50,007	53,795
Youngstown State University	42,410	43,682
Medical College of Ohio	29,902	31,041
Northeastern Med College	14,487	14,922
Central State University	15,257	13,321
Shawnee State University	12,594	13,196
Case Western Reserve*	3,994	3,994
Community Colleges**	160,616	176,070
University branches***	53,631	66,541
Technical Colleges**	52,018	52,714
Need-based aid+	94,463	99,168
Board of Regents	2,928	3,401
Special projects	30,248	42,848
Academic scholarships	3,940	5,000
Student choice grants++	25,533	28,320
Misc health education	12,089	12,038
Total	**$1,568,004**	**$1,679,546**

(Continued from the previous column)

*This is a subsidy to a private university for medical education.

**Five technical colleges became community colleges in FY94 and FY95. Community college increases and technical college decreases are in part attributable to these appropriation changes.

***Beginning in FY96, some subsidy previously attributed to universities is now attributed to branch campuses.

+Provides aid to students attending independent non-profit institutions and proprietary schools, as well as to students attending state-assisted colleges and universities.

++Provides aid to students attending independent non-profit institutions only.

OKLAHOMA

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in Oklahoma (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95	1995-96
University of Oklahoma	$84,472	$84,979
Health sciences center	57,167	57,716
Law center	3,732	3,754
Geological survey	2,025	2,032
Subtotal, U of O	*147,396*	*148,481*
Oklahoma State University	84,962	85,485
Ag experiment station	15,570	15,850
Ag extension division	14,730	15,021
Coll of vet medicine	8,178	8,291
Tech Branch-Okmulgee	10,997	11,122
Tech Branch-Oklahoma City	5,509	5,661
OK Coll Osteopathic Med	8,034	8,155
Subtotal, OSU	*147,980*	*149,585*
U of Central Oklahoma	28,271	28,488
Northeastern State U	19,242	19,397
Southwestern State U	15,460	15,653
Cameron University	12,881	12,979
East Central State U	11,507	11,562
Southeastern State U	11,213	11,424
Langston University	6,223	6,307
Northwestern State U	5,189	5,316
University of Science & Arts	4,540	4,572
Oklahoma Panhandle St U	4,492	4,510
Subtotal, S U's	*119,018*	*120,208*
Junior Colleges		
Tulsa Junior College	20,052	22,005
Rose State College	15,127	15,192
Oklahoma City Comm College	11,271	11,540
Northeastern OK A&M Coll	6,851	6,878
Rogers State College	6,018	6,388
Eastern OK State College	4,388	4,409
Connors State College	4,120	4,208
Northern Oklahoma College	3,755	3,804
Western OK State College	3,396	3,409
Carl Albert State College	3,262	3,388
Murray State College	3,148	3,195
Seminole Junior College	3,128	3,185
Redlands Community College	2,600	2,697
Subtotal, J C's	*87,116*	*90,298*
Other		
University Center at Tulsa	6,788	8,210
Ardmore Higher Ed Program	412	421
McCurtain Higher Ed Prog	440	455
Televised Instruction System	874	920
Kerr Conference Center	110	110
Jane Brooks School-USAO	30	30
Fire service training	639	639
Civil Rights Compliance	796	914
Scholar-leadership program	224	224
Higher education tuition aid	13,837	13,838
Teacher education assistance	2,018	2,018

(Continued from the previous column)

Chiropractic ed assistance	48	45
Prospective teachers aid	172	100
Dependent youth & orphans	12	12
Special Programs	524	524
Academic Scholar Program	6,705	6,705
Regional U Scholarships	150	300
Startup Cost for building	2,000	126
State Regent Administration	3,420	3,565
Enid Higher Ed Program	178	425
Subtotal, Other	*39,377*	*39,581*
Total	**$540,887**	**$548,153**

OREGON

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in Oregon (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95	1995-96
University of Oregon	$51,177	$43,712
Oregon Health Sciences U	38,348	31,338
Teaching hospital/clinics	16,679	13,940
Child devel/rehab center	5,605	5,120
Subtotal, OHSU	*60,632*	*50,398*
Oregon State University	75,283	64,425
Ag experiment station	16,352	14,039
Coop extension service	12,543	12,157
Forest research lab		57
Subtotal, OSU	*104,178*	*90,705*
Portland State University	45,491	39,878
Oregon Inst of Technology	12,955	13,151
Western Oregon State College	13,818	12,931
Southern Oregon State Coll	14,215	12,478
Eastern Oregon State College	9,697	9,496
Centralized activities	10,337	9,908
Ctr for Advanced Tech Educ	1,986	2,050
NDSL Hlth Prof Student loans	230	
WICHE	466	467
System-wide initiatives	4,614	5,255
Subtotal, OSSHE	*329,796*	*290,429*
Education Policy & Planning	139	110
State Scholarship Commission	12,589	15,064
Community Colleges	92,130	166,289
Total	**$434,654**	**$471,892**

NOTE: Oregon is now in the final phase of the implementation of Measure 5, the Constitutional Amendment passed in 1990 limiting property taxes. This has resulted in the replacement of local property taxes by General Fund dollars, rather than by Lottery dollars, for community colleges, resulting in an inflated increase in General Fund dollars to community colleges in FY1995-96.

PENNSYLVANIA

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in Pennsylvania (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95(R)	1995-96
State-related Universities		
Pennsylvania State U	$264,721	$264,721
Medical school	4,425	4,425
Subtotal, PSU	*269,146*	*269,146*
Temple University	136,081	136,081
Medical school	8,305	8,305
Subtotal, TU	*144,386*	*144,386*
University of Pittsburgh	137,797	137,797
Medical school	6,239	6,239
Subtotal, U of P	*144,036*	*144,036*
Lincoln U	10,185	10,185
Subtotal, S R U's	*567,753*	*567,753*
State System of Higher Ed	387,916	388,016
Community Colleges (est)	125,840	133,039
T Stevens State School Tech	5,075	5,398
Subtotal, Commonwealth seg	*1,086,584*	*1,094,206*
Private, State-aided Institutions		
University of Pennsylvania	23,806	20,770
Medical school	4,280	4,280
School of Veterinary Med	7,456	10,456
Subtotal, U of P	*35,542*	*35,506*
Thomas Jefferson U	9,982	9,982
Drexel University	5,446	5,446
Phila Coll Osteopathic Med	5,222	5,222
Med Coll Penn & Hahnemann*	10,261	10,261
Penn College of Optometry	1,548	1,548
Penn Coll of Podiatric Med	1,275	1,275
The University of the Arts	1,493	1,043
Berean Train & Indust Sch	1,152	1,152
Johnson School of Tech	202	202
Williamson Sch Mech Trades	73	73
Subtotal, Pvt, State-aided	*72,196*	*71,710*

(Continued from the previous column)

Other Higher Education Aid		
Penn High Ed Scholarships	206,300	233,091
Institution assist grants	35,077	35,675
Student aid-match grants	6,341	6,736
Equal oppor prof education	750	750
Information technology	1,200	
Ed at correctional insts	122	122
Deaf, blind students	50	52
Ethnic heritage studies	100	100
High ed-rural initiatives	350	350
Medical Library & Museum	100	100
Loan forgiveness	5,010	5,010
Ag loan forgiveness	63	315
High ed for disadvantaged	7,600	7,828
Child Care Loan Forgive	300	300
Tuition challenge prog**		24,161
Osteopathic Coll NW PA		300
Higher Education Equipment	2,000	2,570
Interdepart transfers (est)	154,785	158,964
Subtotal, other	*420,148*	*476,424*
Total	**$1,578,928**	**$1,642,340**

* Medical College of PA & Hahnemann U merged.
** FY1994-95 Tuition Challenge allocation included in SSHE and State-related Universities

RHODE ISLAND

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in Rhode Island (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95(R)	1995-96
University of Rhode Island	$62,870	$64,123
Rhode Island College	30,855	31,704
Community College of RI	27,582	28,616
Subtotal, U & C's	*121,307*	*124,443*
Office of Higher Education	3,831	3,649
Total	**$125,138**	**$128,092**

SOUTH CAROLINA

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in South Carolina (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95(R)	1995-96
U of S Carolina, Main Campus	$123,649	$124,382
Med School, Main Campus	19,553	20,062
Spartanburg campus	9,829	9,956
Aiken campus	7,927	8,116
Two-year campuses	10,485	10,646
Subtotal, U of SC	*171,443*	*173,162*
Clemson University	83,220	84,530
Ag research, ext, inspect	44,158	43,252
Subtotal, CU	*127,378*	*127,782*
Medical U of South Carolina	79,221	80,359
Residency programs	13,421	13,790
Hospitals and clinics	18,879	19,093
Subtotal, MUSC	*111,521*	*113,242*
College of Charleston	22,325	22,928
South Carolina State U	19,521	19,943
Winthrop College	18,444	18,480
The Citadel	12,965	13,118
Francis Marion College	12,279	12,403
Coastal Carolina	10,354	10,521
Lander College	8,051	8,152
Subtotal, S C's	*103,939*	*105,545*
Commission on Higher Ed	1,928	1,916
Scholarships, loans, SREB	1,019	976
Desegregation funds	436	395
Cutting Edge	387	341
Subtotal, CHE	*3,770*	*3,628*
Grants to private coll stu	16,408	17,565
Board, Tech & Comp Educ	117,067	119,124
Total	**$651,526**	**$660,048**

SOUTH DAKOTA

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in South Dakota (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95(R)	1995-96
U of South Dakota	$22,320	$23,125
Medical school	7,430	7,785
Subtotal, U of SD	*29,750*	*30,910*
South Dakota State U	25,982	27,032
Ag experiment station	6,161	6,442
Coop extension service	4,842	5,049
Animal Dis Res & Diag Lab	868	
Subtotal, SDSU	*37,853*	*38,523*
SD School of Mines & Tech	8,417	8,549
Northern State U	7,121	7,290
Black Hills State U	5,388	5,630
Dakota State U	4,701	4,796
Board Office	973	1,017
Utilities (est)	2,865	2,968
Regents Info Systems	713	756
Future Fund (est)	677	1,500
Student loans/scholarships	87	89
Other	1,853	3,167
Postsecondary Voc Education	10,837	11,695
Total	**111,235**	**116,890**

TENNESSEE

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in Tennessee (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95(R)	1995-96
University of Tennessee		
Knoxville	$145,906	$146,650
Chattanooga	31,873	32,058
Martin	24,431	24,568
Space Institute	5,649	5,680
Medical Units		
College of Medicine	33,134	33,352
Family Medicine	4,092	4,150
UT Memphis	46,268	46,492
Ag Experiment Station	17,929	18,023
Ag extension service	20,795	20,671
Coll of Veterinary Med	11,113	11,166
Municipal Tech Advisory	1,176	1,184
County Tech Advisory	905	911
Institute Public Service	4,139	4,184
University-wide admin	2,133	2,141
Subtotal, UT	*349,543*	*351,230*
Tennessee Board of Regents		
Board of Regents Universities		
Memphis State U	89,389	89,763
East Tennessee State U*	66,350	66,713
Middle Tennessee State U	60,984	61,328
Tennessee Tech U	37,839	38,040
Tennessee State U	30,867	30,993
Austin Peay State U	24,911	25,050
Subtotal, BoR U	*310,340*	*311,887*
Two-Year Institutions		
Chattanooga	18,093	18,186
State Tech at Memphis	17,813	17,904
Shelby	15,728	15,805
Pellissippi	14,941	15,018
Roane	13,353	13,420
Walters	12,161	12,222
Volunteer	11,262	11,321
Nashville State Tech	9,573	9,621
Columbia	8,264	8,307
Jackson	8,060	8,102
Cleveland	8,048	8,086
Northeast	7,309	7,344
Motlow	7,137	7,174
Dyersburg	4,773	4,798
Subtotal, 2-Yr	*156,515*	*157,308*
Technology Centers	29,214	29,286
Foreign Language Inst	228	234
Brd of Regents, admin	2,872	2,895
Subtotal, BofR System	*499,169*	*501,610*

(Continued from the previous column)

Higher Education Commission	1,525	1,729
Contract education	2,308	2,298
Tenn Student Assist Corp	19,883	19,035
Centers of Excellence	17,339	17,399
Campus Centers of Emphasis	1,259	1,264
Chrs of Excellence Endowmt**	3,366	3,366
Minority Teacher Education	250	260
Fee Discount and Waiver Prog	2,810	2,810
Academic Scholarship	252	252
Total	**$897,704**	**$901,253**

*Includes (in $1,000s):

College of Medicine	19,082	19,195
Family Practice	2,864	2,894

**Represents endowment earnings which are attributable to state appropriations for the program. These proceeds are available for use by the institutions to support Chairs of Excellence.

TEXAS

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in Texas (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95	1995-96
U of Texas at Austin	$216,175	$212,673
UT at Arlington	67,003	69,358
UT at Brownsville	7,233	10,834
UT at Dallas	35,192	36,468
UT at El Paso	46,000	48,234
UT-Pan American	30,543	33,651
UT of the Permian Basin	7,215	9,305
UT at San Antonio	40,766	42,862
UT at Tyler	11,659	13,220
UT Medical, Galveston	244,349	209,279
UT Health Science Centers		
Dallas	76,277	79,835
Houston	106,252	107,625
San Antonio	92,038	105,794
Tyler	21,931	22,677
UT System Cancer Center	111,950	113,038
System Administration*	22	46,197
Subtotal, UT System	*1,114,605*	*1,161,050*
Texas A&M University	189,884	191,770
Health Science Center	14,484	16,196
Ag experiment station	42,843	44,441
Ag extension service	39,095	39,042
Forest Service	10,590	12,666
Engineer exper sta	7,980	10,187
Engineer exten serv	3,825	5,438
Animal control serv	2,623	2,909
Veterinary diag lab	2,956	3,000
Transportation Institute	1,948	3,382
Prairie View A&M U	17,846	20,153
Tarleton State U	15,817	18,035
Texas A&M U at Galveston	7,475	7,424
Texas A&M U-Kingsville	22,134	23,868
Texas A&M U-Corpus Christi	22,106	24,982
Texas A&M International U	10,053	14,823
West Texas A&M U	17,261	18,998
System administration*	25	9,257
Subtotal, A&M System	*428,945*	*466,571*
University of Houston	116,098	115,342
Clear Lake	17,190	18,787
Downtown	13,223	13,865
Victoria	3,748	4,858
System administration*	769	4,580
Subtotal, U of H	*151,028*	*157,432*
Texas State U System		
Southwest Texas St U	46,473	52,292
Sam Houston St U	28,499	31,321
Angelo State U	14,905	16,767
Sul Ross State U	8,284	10,341
Sul Ross St U-Uvalde	2,521	2,930
System administration*	26	2,499
Subtotal, TSU System	*100,708*	*116,150*

(Continued from the previous column)

Lamar University System		
Beaumont	30,241	29,508
Orange	3,155	3,205
Port Arthur	3,754	4,784
System administration*	45	759
Subtotal, LU	*37,195*	*38,256*
Texas Tech University	88,150	95,232
Health Science Center	55,061	62,659
Subtotal, TTU	*143,211*	*157,891*
U of North Texas	72,435	75,471
Texas Coll Osteopathy	28,287	31,839
Subtotal, UNT	*100,722*	*107,310*
East Texas State U	21,598	22,481
ETSU at Texarkana	3,381	3,698
Subtotal, ETSU	*24,979*	*26,179*
Texas Woman's U	38,330	42,227
Texas State Tech College	52,430	41,649
Stephen Austin State U	30,886	32,994
Texas Southern U	28,491	28,305
Midwestern State U	12,353	16,945
Food & Fibers Comm	1,405	1,507
National Research Lab	44,179	
SREB	135	135
Higher Education Fund**	45,500	87,500
Reductions in approp***		(60,095)
State aid to comm colls	635,905	656,194
Coordinating Board	6,945	6,058
Equalization grants	25,165	37,683
Baylor Coll of Dentistry	44,820	47,836
Family prac residency	7,929	8,463
Tech research		9,797
Advanced research		19,855
Incentive grant	1,452	1,452
Remedial ed	5,980	5,831
College Work Study	1,936	1,936
Disadv Sdts/Minority Staff		1,517
Physicians Compensation		4,087
Family Prac Pilot Projects		1,000
Northeast Texas Initiative		4,000
Teacher Education		1,250
Retirement Adjustment		16,085
Other	1,820	3,263
Subtotal, CB	*96,047*	*200,113*
Total	**$3,087,054**	**$3,278,313**

*For FY1995-96, includes amounts for employee group insurance

**Funds for equipment and library acquisitions

***Reductions in appropriations for retirement programs

UTAH

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in Utah (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95(R)	1995-96
University of Utah	$130,827	$134,084
Medical programs	18,767	19,890
Research & public service	6,230	6,435
Subtotal, U of U	*155,824*	*160,409*
Utah State University	70,794	74,733
Agricultural programs	15,386	16,332
Research & public service	3,173	3,277
Subtotal, USU	*89,353*	*94,342*
Four-Year Universities		
Weber State University	42,804	44,330
Southern Utah University	16,651	17,951
Subtotal, 4-yr	*59,455*	*62,281*
Two-Year Colleges		
Dixie College	9,679	10,154
Snow College	8,597	9,006
College of Eastern Utah	8,527	8,966
Salt Lake Comm College	36,300	39,139
Utah Valley Comm College	19,841	22,184
Subtotal, 2-yr	*82,944*	*89,449*
Board of Regents & statewide		
Administration	7,455	2,925
Statewide programs	5,341	15,493
Subtotal, BoR & Statewide	*12,796*	*18,418*
Total	**$400,372**	**$424,899**

VERMONT

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in Vermont (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95	1995-96
University of Vermont*	$25,742	$26,692
State Colleges**	13,968	14,968
Interactive TV	481	571
Subtotal, S C's	*14,449*	*15,539*
Student assistance corp	12,151	12,618
Educational TV	784	762
New England High Ed Compact	62	64
Ed Commission of the States	34	36
Total	**$53,222**	**$55,711**

*For FY1995-96, includes $50,000 for new area health education program.

**For FY1995-96, includes $434,000 for practical nursing school program which was formerly administered by the Vermont Department of Education.

VIRGINIA

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in Virginia (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95(R)	1995-96
Four-Year Institutions		
VA Poly Inst and State U	$99,262	$110,769
VA Commonwealth University	107,202	107,895
University of Virginia	104,575	102,391
George Mason University	53,413	56,417
Old Dominion University	47,251	46,603
James Madison University	31,888	32,307
College of William and Mary	28,242	27,627
Radford University	26,582	25,256
Norfolk State University	21,070	20,902
Virginia State University	14,173	14,106
Christopher Newport U	10,553	11,354
Longwood College	10,823	10,748
Virginia Military Institute	9,226	9,930
Mary Washington College	10,068	9,766
Clinch Valley College	5,334	5,361
Subtotal, 4-Yr	*579,662*	*591,432*
Two-Year Institutions		
VA Community College System	181,069	185,915
Richard Bland College	2,934	2,787
Subtotal, 2-Yr	*184,003*	*188,702*
Student Aid*	57,647	62,564
Affiliated Agencies**		
UVA Hospital	507	523
VCU Health Science Hosp	140	140
VPI & SU Research Division	25,916	
VPI & SU Extension Division	30,802	
VPI & SU VA Coop & Ag Exp Sta		42,220
W&M, VA Inst Marine Science	11,244	11,479
MWC, Melchers-Monroe Memorials	207	225
Subtotal, A A's	*68,816*	*54,587*
Council on Higher Education	2,975	2,829
Contracts	866	2,040
Scholarship Assist (CSAP)	4,439	4,414
Tuition Assist (TAGP)	18,963	18,963
Work Study Program		25
Virginia Scholars Program	540	393
SREB	135	142
Outstanding Faculty Program	50	
Eminent Scholars	6,572	6,572
Regional Grants & Contracts	623	965
Funds for Excellence	948	274
VA Space Grant Scholarship	100	125
Grad and undergrad assist	125	125
VA Guaranteed Assist Program	250	1,550
Subtotal, CHE	*36,586*	*38,417*

(Continued from the previous column)

Related Agencies		
Eastern VA Med Author (EVMA)	12,228	12,191
Innovative Tech Authority	8,237	8,237
Southeast U's Research Assoc	821	821
VCBA-Equipment Trust Fund	16,021	19,661
VA Plan Equal Opportunity	3,819	3,730
SW Virginia Higher Ed Ctr	309	439
Subtotal, R A's	*41,435*	*45,079*
Total	**$968,149**	**$980,781**

*Includes appropriations made directly to higher education institutions for discretionary student aid as well as student aid to (in $1,000):

Dept of Health	885	1,003
Dept of Military Affairs	59	134
Total	944	1,137

**Over the two-year period, some agencies have experienced a significant shift in funding from state appropriations to other sources.

NOTE: Included in the statewide totals are appropriations related to private institutions and non-state agencies (in $1,000s):

Aid to students attending private or out-of-state insts	20,740	21,076
Appropriations to non-state agencies	37,570	41,352
Total, private	58,310	62,428

WASHINGTON

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in Washington (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95(R)	1995-96
U of Washington-Main Campus	$242,689	$262,864
Tacoma branch	3,765	4,674
Bothell branch	3,958	4,735
Subtotal, U of W	*250,412*	*272,273*
Washington State U	134,240	138,540
Vancouver branch	4,091	5,479
Tri-Cities branch	2,840	3,482
Spokane branch	3,405	3,719
Subtotal, WSU	*144,576*	*151,220*
Western Washington U	39,474	42,633
Eastern Washington U	35,217	36,841
Central Washington U	32,647	33,753
The Evergreen State College	17,951	18,436
Community & Technical Colls	350,433	372,026
Spokane Joint Center	457	1,127
Higher Ed Coord Bd*	5,856	2,619
Financial aid	65,744	71,923
Subtotal, HECB	*71,600*	*74,542*
Total	**$942,767**	**$1,002,851**

*For FY1994-95, includes $3.4 million from two grants: Distinguished Professorships and Graduate Fellowships.

WEST VIRGINIA

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in West Virginia (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95(R)	1995-96
State University System		
WV University*	$101,301	$106,696
Health Sciences Center**	48,307	56,113
WVU at Parkersburg	5,623	5,922
Subtotal, WVU	*155,231*	*168,731*
Marshall University	35,187	37,465
School of Medicine	9,902	10,420
Subtotal, MU	*45,089*	*47,885*
WV Coll of Grad Studies	6,191	6,399
WV School Osteopathic Med	5,544	5,788
Health Sciences Fund	149	149
Primary health education	3,960	3,960
Rural health initiative	1,980	1,980
System Office	585	634
Subtotal, SUS	*218,729*	*235,526*
State College System		
Fairmont State College	14,381	15,857
WV State College	10,786	11,275
WV Institute of Technology	9,778	9,907
Shepherd College	8,317	8,765
West Liberty State College	8,169	8,302
Concord College	7,094	7,281
Glenville State College	5,964	6,353
Bluefield State College	5,829	6,127
Southern WV Comm College	4,846	5,5931
WV Northern Comm College	4,404	4,678
Special Consideration 10%	118	
System Office	455	388
Subtotal, SCS	*80,023*	*84,644*
Other Appropriations		
Central office admin	896	1,253
Higher Ed Grant Program	4,508	6,062
Underwood-Smith scholarship	410	255
Tuition contract programs	600	600
Minority doctoral program	90	100
Computer Center	2,138	2,253
Subtotal, Other	*8,642*	*10,523*
Less lottery proceeds	(3,520)	(3,520)
Total	**$303,874**	**$327,173**

*Includes Potomac State College of WVU ($3,611,270).
**Includes dedicated proceeds from soft drink tax ($14,974,000) and allocation for WVU Poison Control Hotline.

WISCONSIN

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in Wisconsin (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95	1995-96
University of Wisconsin System		
Doctoral Cluster		
Madison	$301,686	$299,501
University hospitals	2,282	
Subtotal, UW, Madison	*303,968*	*299,501*
Milwaukee	98,339	97,966
Subtotal, UW Doctoral	*402,307*	*397,467*
University Centers		
Oshkosh	36,798	36,747
Eau Claire	37,177	36,086
Stevens Point	32,834	33,422
La Crosse	29,913	30,122
Whitewater	30,900	30,008
Stout	28,878	29,062
Platteville	21,270	21,965
River Falls	21,639	21,748
Parkside	18,812	18,646
Green Bay	17,116	16,953
Superior	11,977	11,551
Subtotal, U's	*287,314*	*286,310*
Centers (2 year)	26,512	27,704
Extension	51,160	50,338
System administration	9,924	9,198
System-wide programs	13,691	14,066
Subtotal, UW System	*790,908*	*785,083*
Tech College System	126,964	125,986
Medical College of Wisconsin	8,381	8,150
Higher Ed Aids Board	53,016	52,425
Total	**$979,269**	**$971,644**

WYOMING

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, in Wyoming (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1994-95(R)	1995-96
University of Wyoming	$82,223	$82,223
Community Colleges	44,039	44,169
Comm Coll Commission	1,020	1,020
Subtotal, CCs	*45,059*	*45,189*
WICHE	1,989	1,989
Total	**$129,271**	**$129,401**

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